

# Messenger Application + Project Management System



# Group Members

[amirphl@bisphone.com](mailto:amirphl@bisphone.com)

[kamyarkh76@gmail.com](mailto:kamyarkh76@gmail.com)

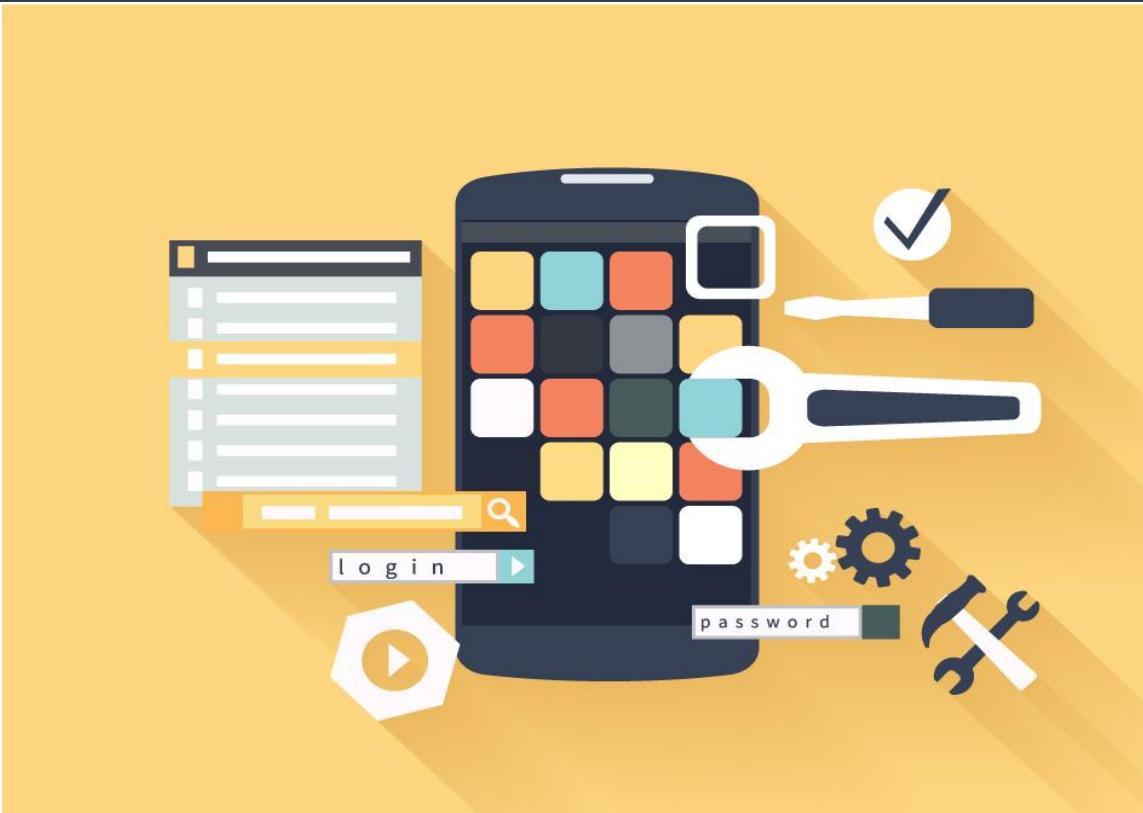


[abdollahpourmm@gmail.com](mailto:abdollahpourmm@gmail.com)

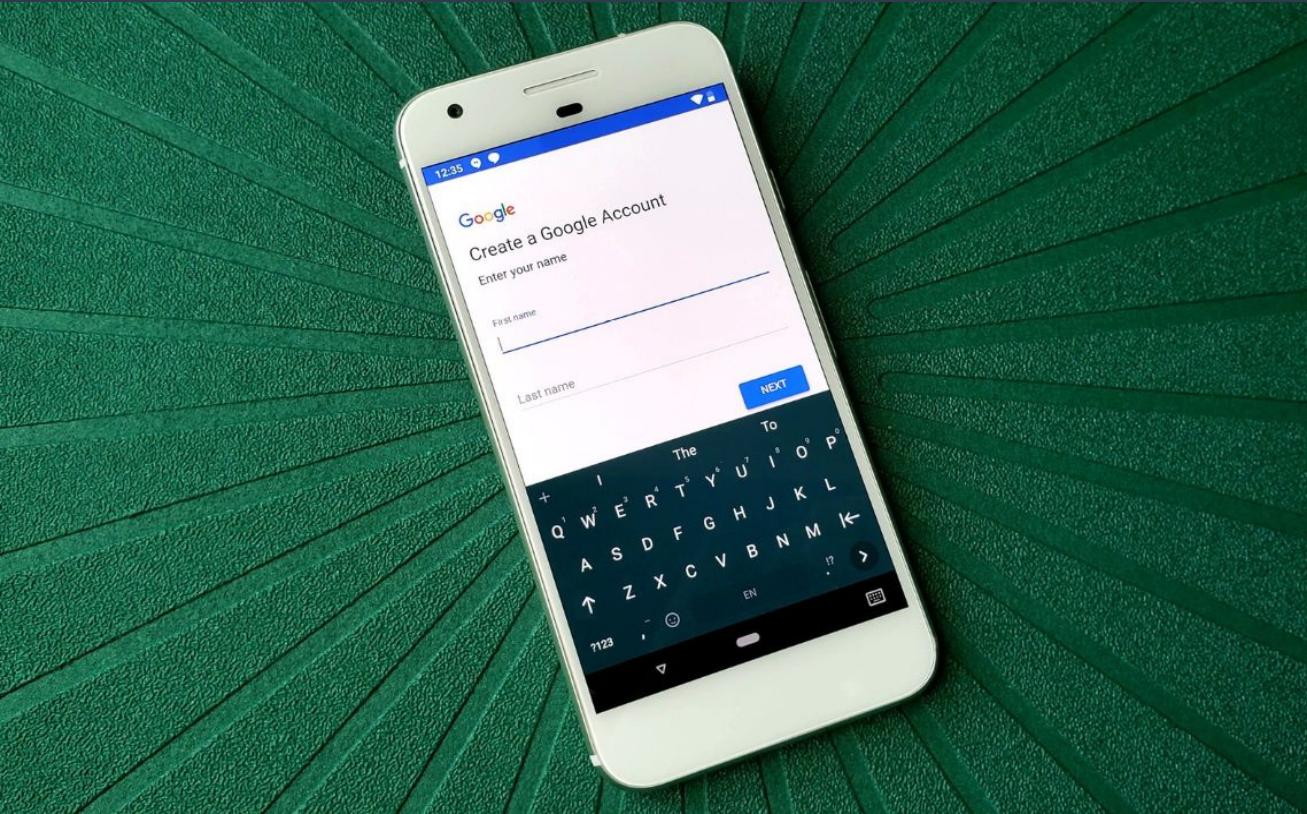
[sinatr777777@gmail.com](mailto:sinatr777777@gmail.com)



# User Requirements(functional)



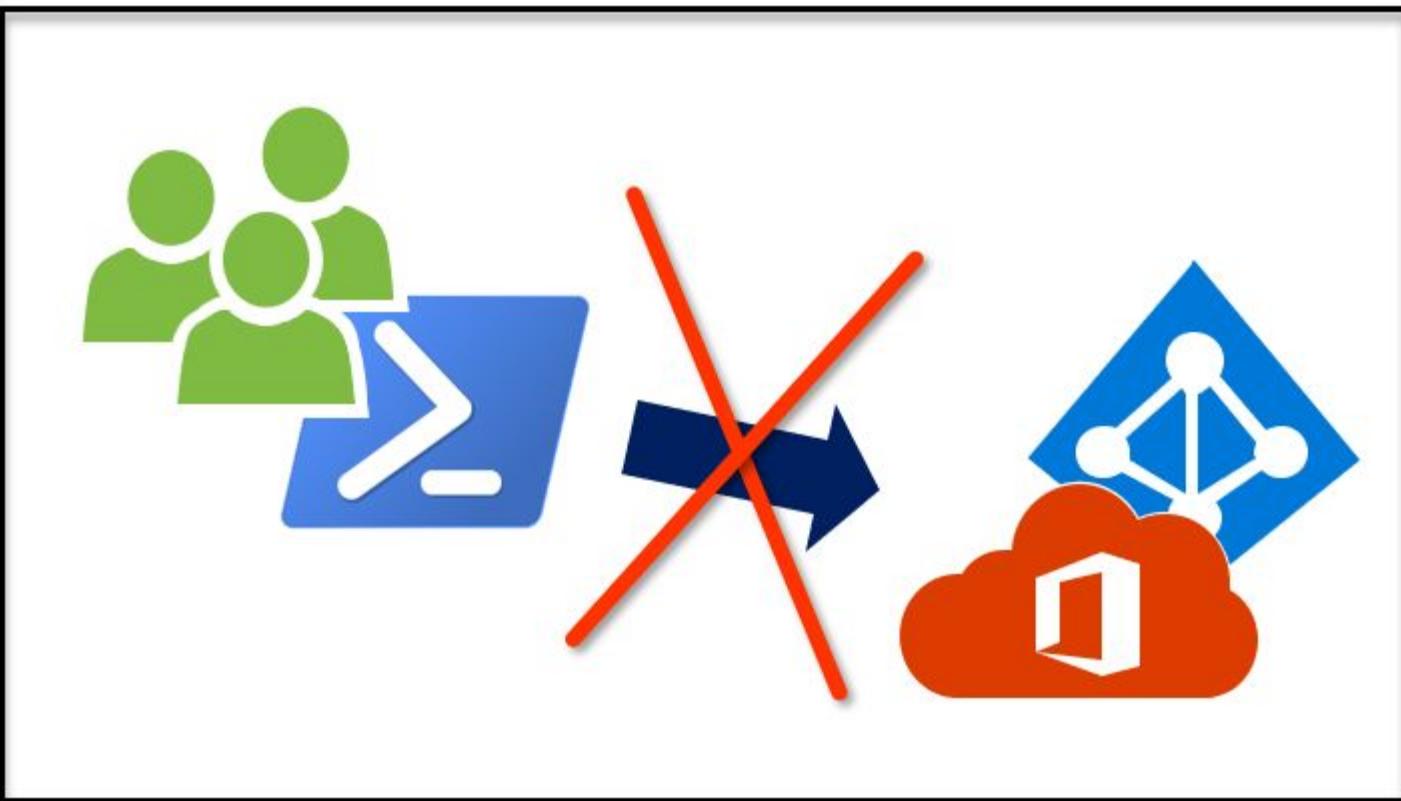
# 1,2)create account and login and logout



# 3) send message, media



## 4) Block user



# 5,6)Create Group and Team

The image shows a mobile application interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with a back arrow, a search icon, and a user profile icon. The main content area has a dark background with white text.

**Group Creation Dialog:**

- Title:** ایجاد گروه (Create Group)
- Text:** نام و شناسه گروه را مشخص کنید. می‌توانید یک نگاره هم برایش برگزینید
- Input Field:** شب جمعه کوها
- Image:** A large blue circular placeholder image with the letter "ن" in the center.
- Buttons:** افزودن کاربران (Add User) at the bottom left, and a close button (X) at the top left.

**User List:**

- hadii ★ ۴۵ دقیقه پیش اینجا بوده
- sina
- هادی ۲۴ آبان ۲۰ سوالات ۱ تا ۲۰
- Amin.Nejad ۲۳ آبان سینا فقط منو یه معرفی بکن بهش از صفر...
- Oghayori\_aliakbar ۲۲ آبان میگم بہت
- Onazari\_mamad ۲۱ آبان ندیده بودمش
- مسابقات ریاضی در دانش... ۱۸ آبان مسابقات ریاضی در دانشگاه صنعتی امیرکبیر:
- جستجوی سریع (Search icon)

At the bottom, there are icons for a list, a microphone, a smiley face, and three dots.

# 7,8,9,10)Create Project,Task and Add and remove Member

## Create a Project

Project name \* Teams in Space

Project key \* TIS

Eg. AT (for a project named Atlassian)

Description Advancing humanity into the cosmos!

Project Avatar



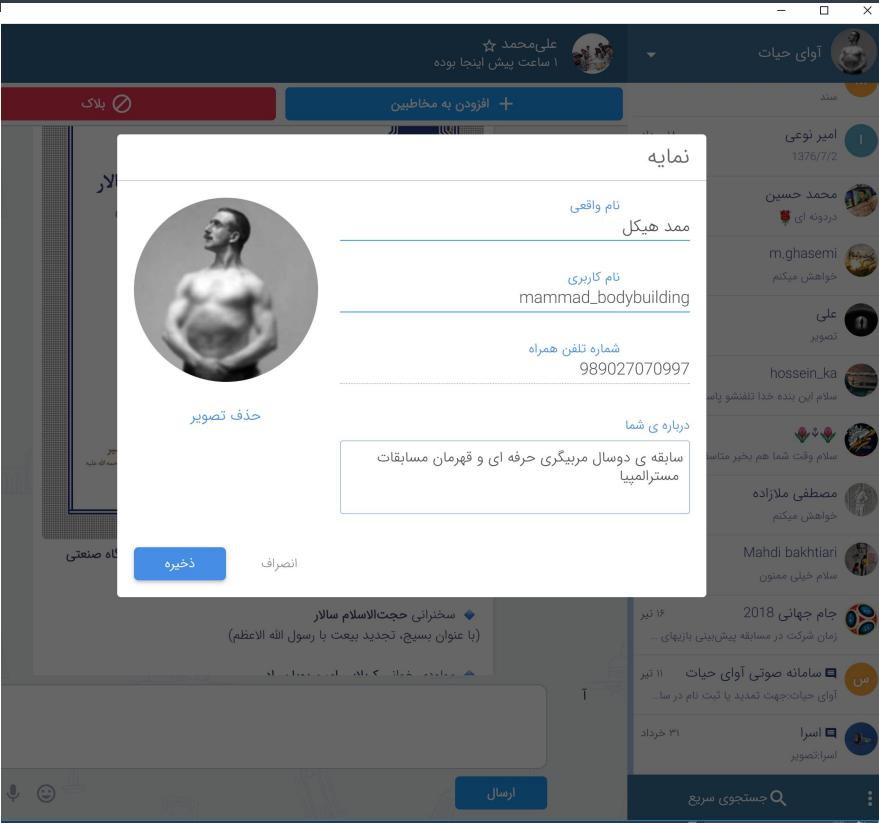
Change avatar

Create project

Cancel



# 11) user can build his personal profile and personalize user interface



# 12) grant access by admin ( make someone co leader )

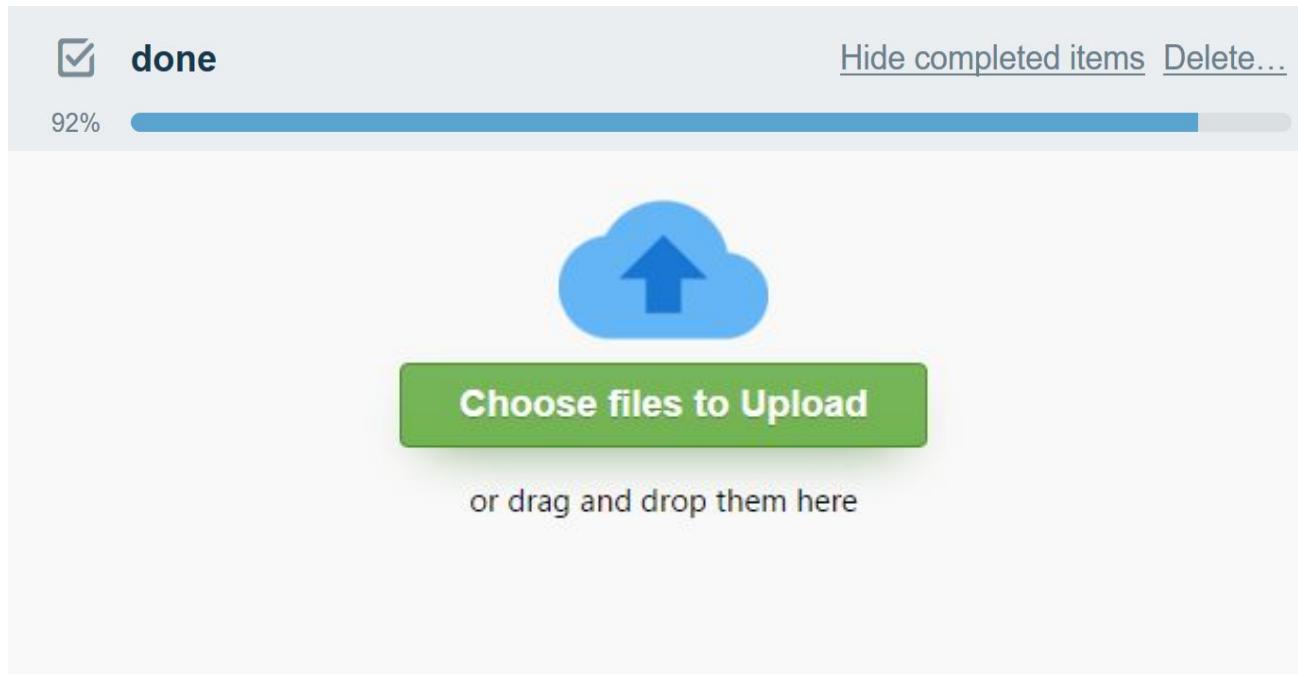
Amir Pirhosseinlou  
last seen at 14:42

What can this user do?

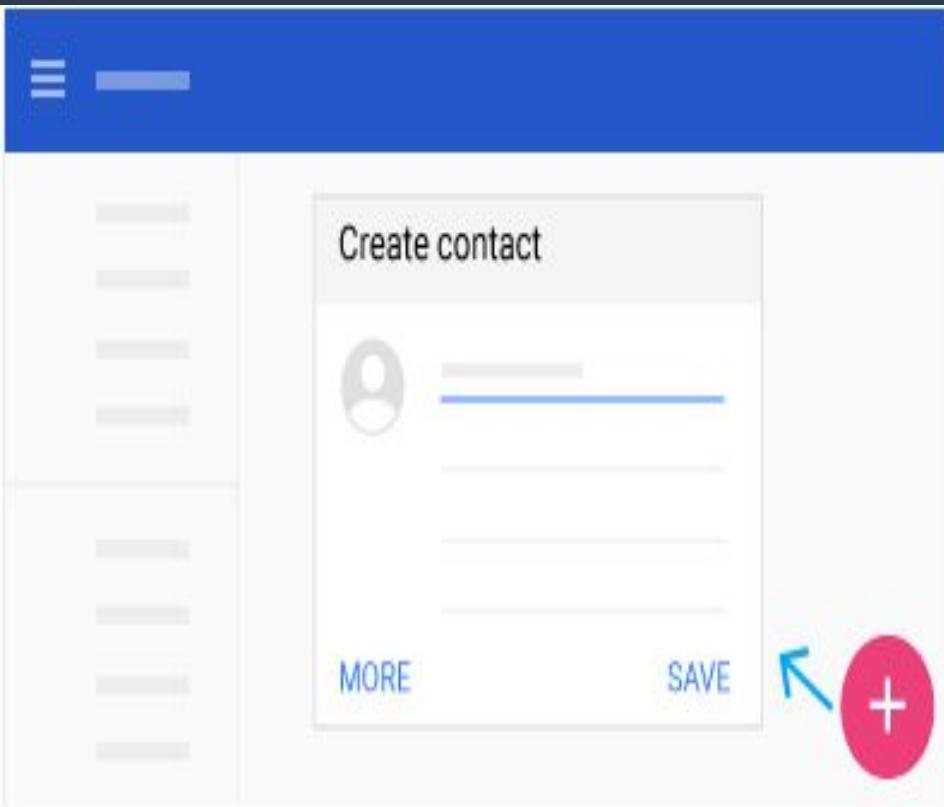
Read Messages	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Send Messages	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Send Media	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Send Stickers & GIFs	<input type="checkbox"/>
Embed Links	<input type="checkbox"/>
Banned until	Forever



13,14) user can create task show his task progress between 0 and 100 and can upload result of task as a file



15,16,17)add,list & update contact



## Contact List

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Adam Smith Carto \_\_\_\_\_

# 18) Password recovery



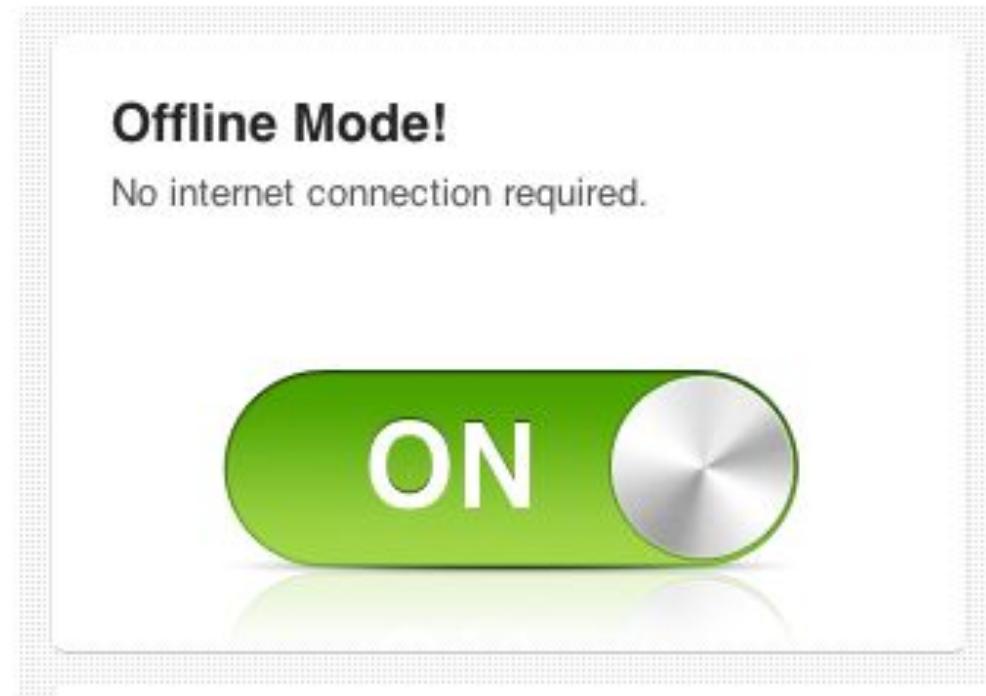
# User requirements (non-functional)



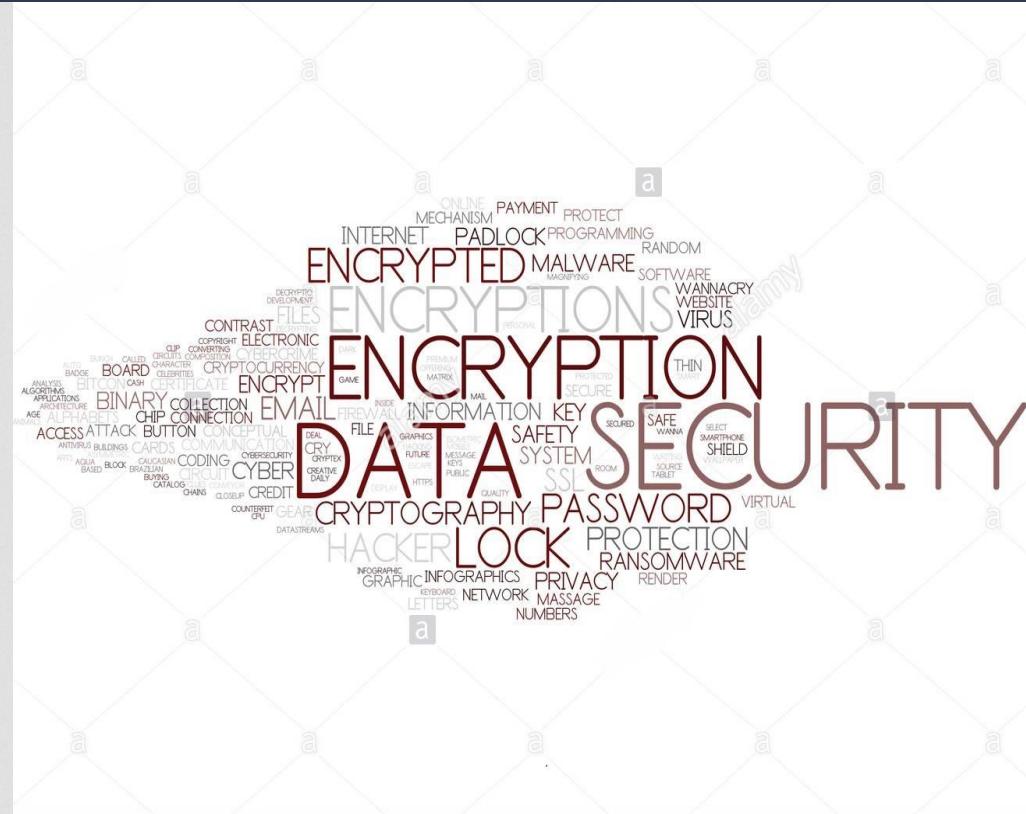
1) User can see just information of his team ,group and project



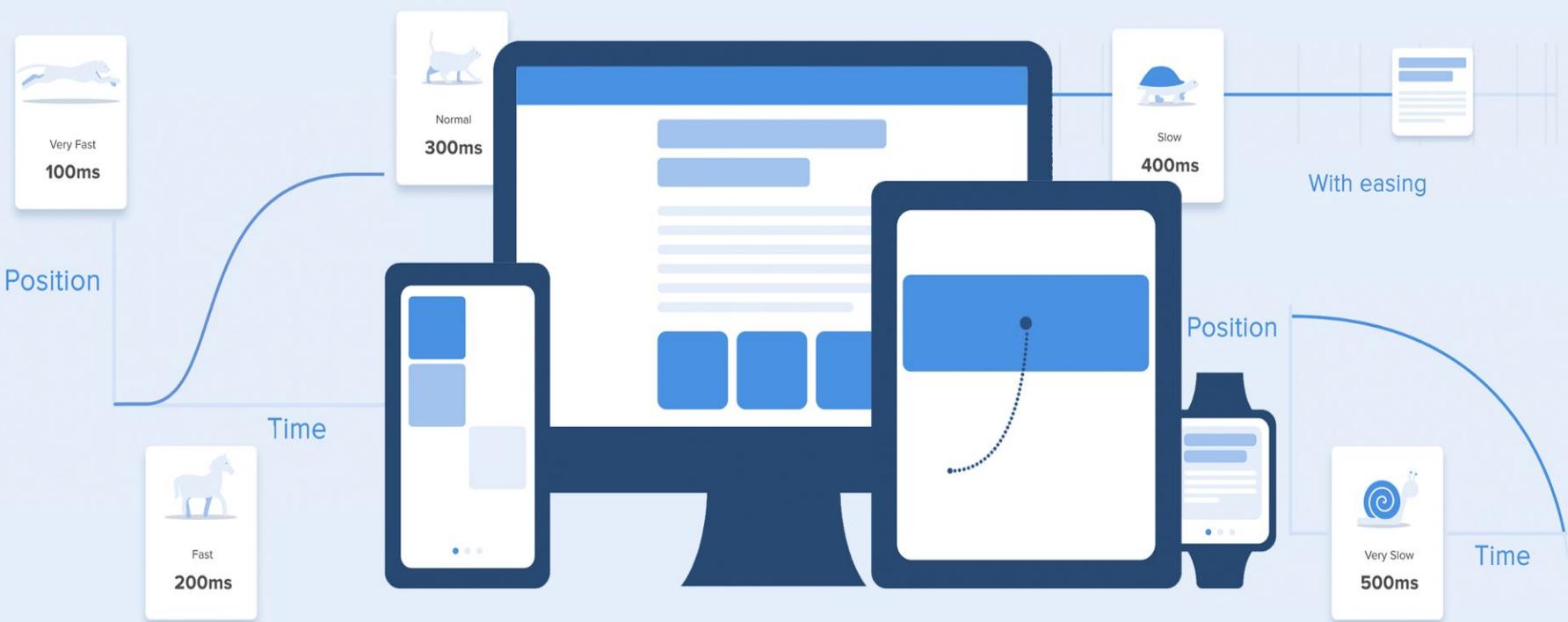
2) Having messages on a disk that can also see messages when they are offline



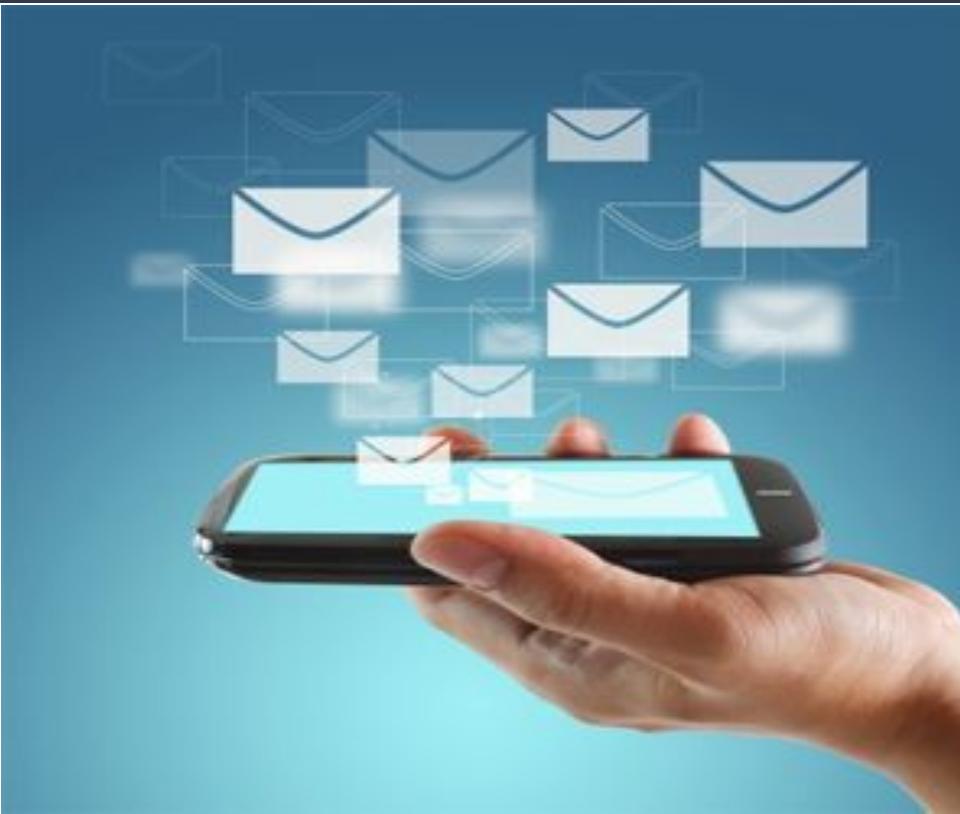
3) User messages must be encrypted and the entire system secured



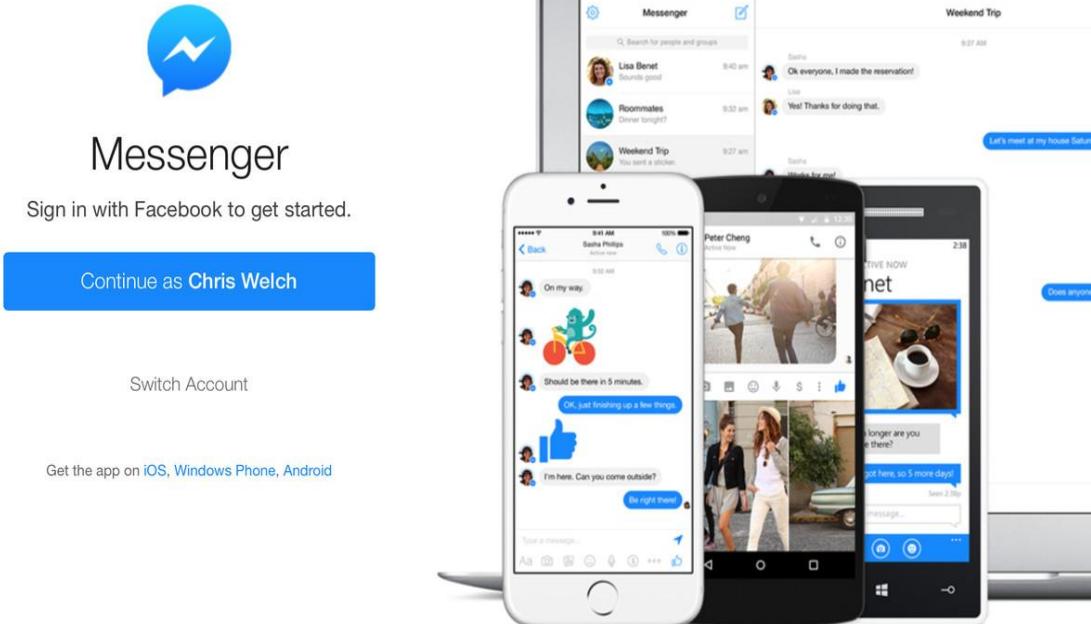
# 4) Proper user interface



## 5)high speed send



# 6) Web version



## Messenger

Sign in with Facebook to get started.

Continue as **Chris Welch**

Switch Account

Get the app on [iOS](#), [Windows Phone](#), [Android](#)

# Distributed Client–server pattern

## **The Client–server pattern**

In a client–server architecture, the functionality of the system is organized into services, with each service delivered from a separate server. Clients are users of these services and access servers to make use of them.

## **Why???**

This pattern is used when data in a shared database has to be accessed from a range of locations.

Because servers can be replicated, it may also be used when the load on a system is variable.

**Our system exactly falls into above criterias.**

# Client–server pattern

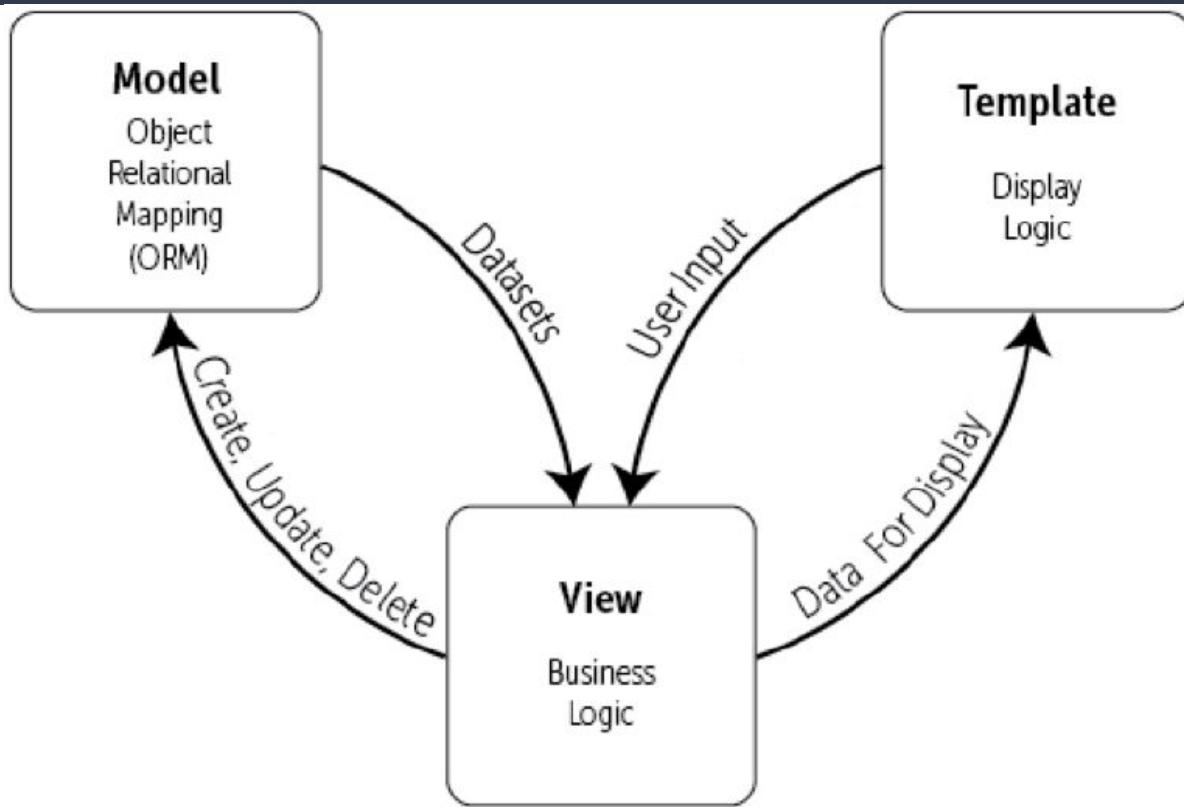
## Advantages

- A. The principal advantage of this model is that servers can be distributed across a network.
- B. General functionality can be available to all clients and does not need to be implemented by all services.
- C. SPOF is solved by distributing the servers and assign one of them as NameNode and one as secondary NameNode(redundancy).

## Disadvantages

- A. Performance may be unpredictable because it depends on the network as well as the system.
- B. May be management problems if servers are owned by different organizations

# Model-View-Template (MVT)



# Model-View-Template (MVT)

The **MVT (Model View Template)** is a software design pattern. It is a collection of three important components Model View and Template. The Model helps to handle database. It is a data access layer which handles the data.

**Model:** Just like the Model explanation in the MVC pattern , this also takes the same position as the interface or relationship between the data and contains everything related to data access and validation.

**Template:** This relates to the View in the MVC pattern as it is the presentation layer that handles the presentation logic in the framework and basically controls what should be displayed and how it should be displayed to the user.

**View:** This part relates to the Controller in the MVC pattern and handles all the business logic that throws down back to the respective templates.It serves as the bridge between the model and the template

The **tiny difference** that can constitute as the most confusing part in all this, is how Django suggests that the View should include the business logic instead of the presentation logic alone as it is in the standard MVC pattern and the Template to take care of all of the presentation logic alone while the MVC pattern does not include a Template component at all. As a result of this, when compared to the standard MVC pattern, Django's design is also referred to as the ***Model-Template-View + Controller*** where Controller is often times omitted because it's already part of the framework.

# Model-View-Template (MVT)

## Advantages:

Allows the data to change independently of its representation and vice versa. Supports presentation of the same data in different ways with changes made in one representation shown in all of them.

Suitable for web applications.

There are many useful frameworks which are implemented in MVT model and suitable for reuse-oriented approach.

## Disadvantages:

Can involve additional code and code complexity when the data model and interactions are simple.

# Priority Table

A word cloud diagram centered around priority management terms. The words are arranged in a grid-like structure, with larger words representing more central concepts and smaller words representing related terms.

**Top Row:** deadline, intention, agreement, important, crucial, essential, prioritize, priorities.

**Second Row:** choosing, must, mission, notice, dedicated, notification, urgency, objective, desire, value, action.

**Third Row:** resolutions, decide, list, sign, meaningful, management, duty, memo, satisfaction.

**Fourth Row:** choice, control, approved, succeed, immediately, valuable.

**Bottom Row:** strategy, influential, immediate, future, critical, quick, express, vital, primary, idea.

**Right Column:** label, writing, quality plan, choose, urgent, motivate, project, task, promises, communicate, order, organizer, delivery, responsibility, warning, information, communication.

**Left Column:** success, priority, project, task, promises, communicate, order, organizer, delivery, responsibility, warning, information, communication.

**Bottom Left Column:** challenge, focus, authority, business, ambition.

# Priority

## Aspects of Prioritization:

- 1 - Importance (by stakeholders)
- 2 - Cost (The implementation cost is usually estimated by the developing organization)
- 3 - Impact Rate in Database
- 4 - Load Amount on network
- 5 - Educational Needs & Needed Development of backup infrastructure

# Priority list

**Low (1-6)** - This defect can be fixed after the critical ones are fixed.

**Medium (7-11)** - The defect should be resolved in the subsequent builds.

**High (12-15)** - The defect must be resolved immediately because the defect is affecting the application to a considerable extent and the relevant modules cannot be used until it's fixed.

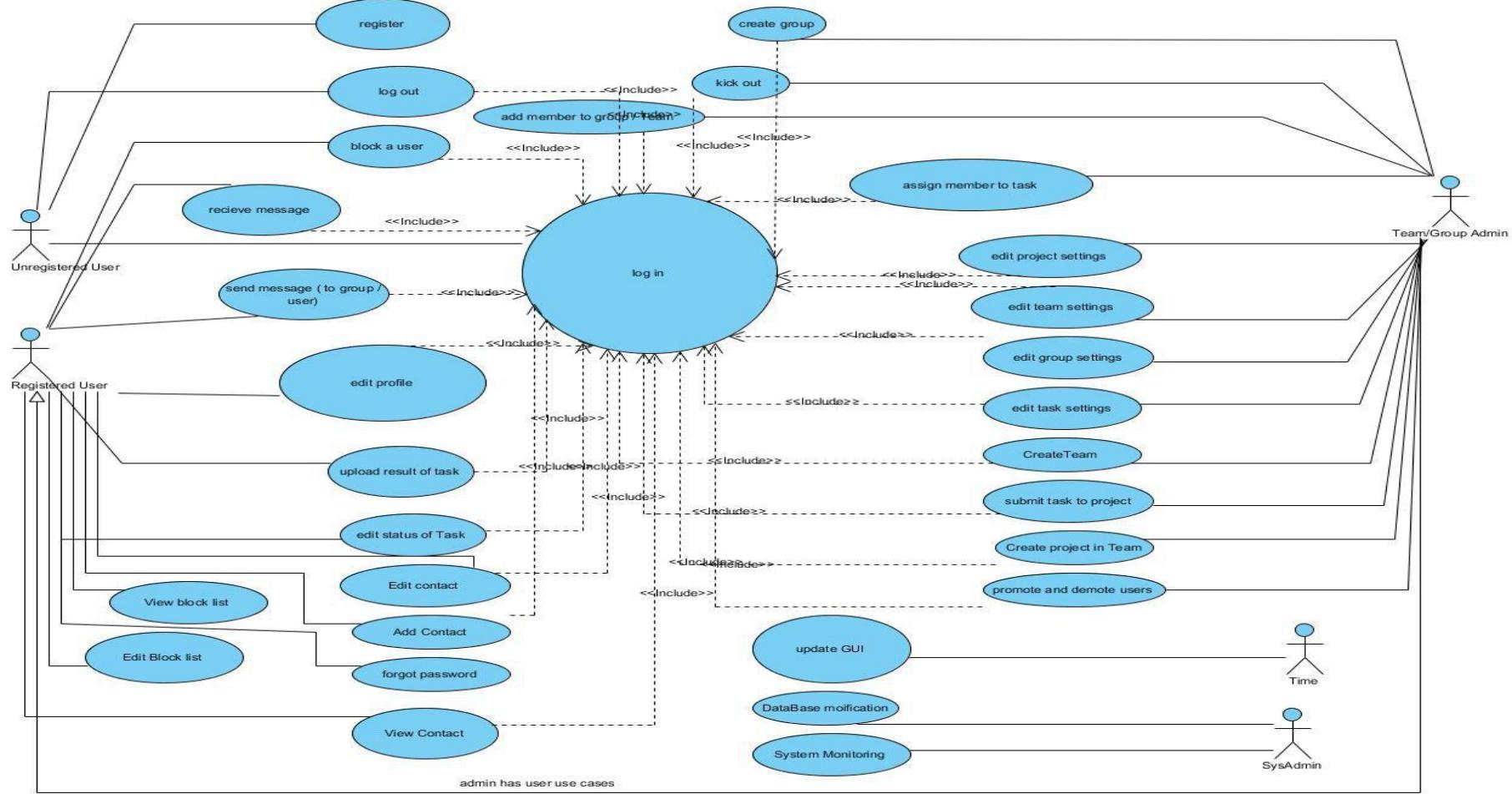
# Priority Table

Priority	Total	A5	A4	A3	A2	A1	Task
High	15	3	3	3	3	3	Create account
High	15	3	3	3	3	3	Login & Logout
High	14	2	3	3	3	3	Send message
High	12	3	2	2	3	2	Block user
Medium	11	2	2	2	3	2	Create group
Medium	10	2	2	2	2	2	Create team
Medium	9	1	2	2	2	2	Create project
Medium	8	1	2	2	1	2	Add member
Medium	8	1	2	2	1	2	Kick member

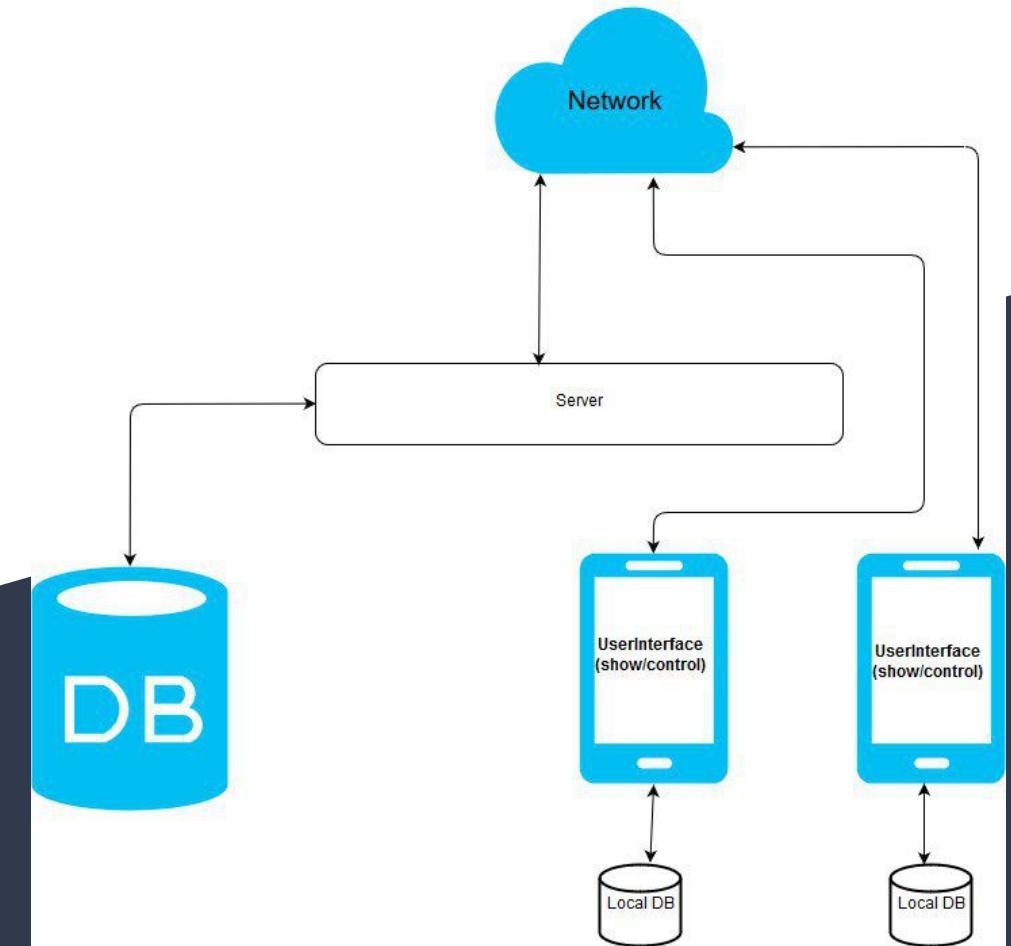
# Priority Table

Low	7	2	1	2	1	1	Edit account
Low	7	2	1	1	2	1	Access level
Low	7	1	1	2	1	2	Create task
Low	5	1	1	1	1	1	set task status
Low	7	1	1	2	1	2	Add contact
Low	5	1	1	1	1	1	List of contacts
Low	5	1	1	1	1	1	Edit contact

# Use Case Diagram

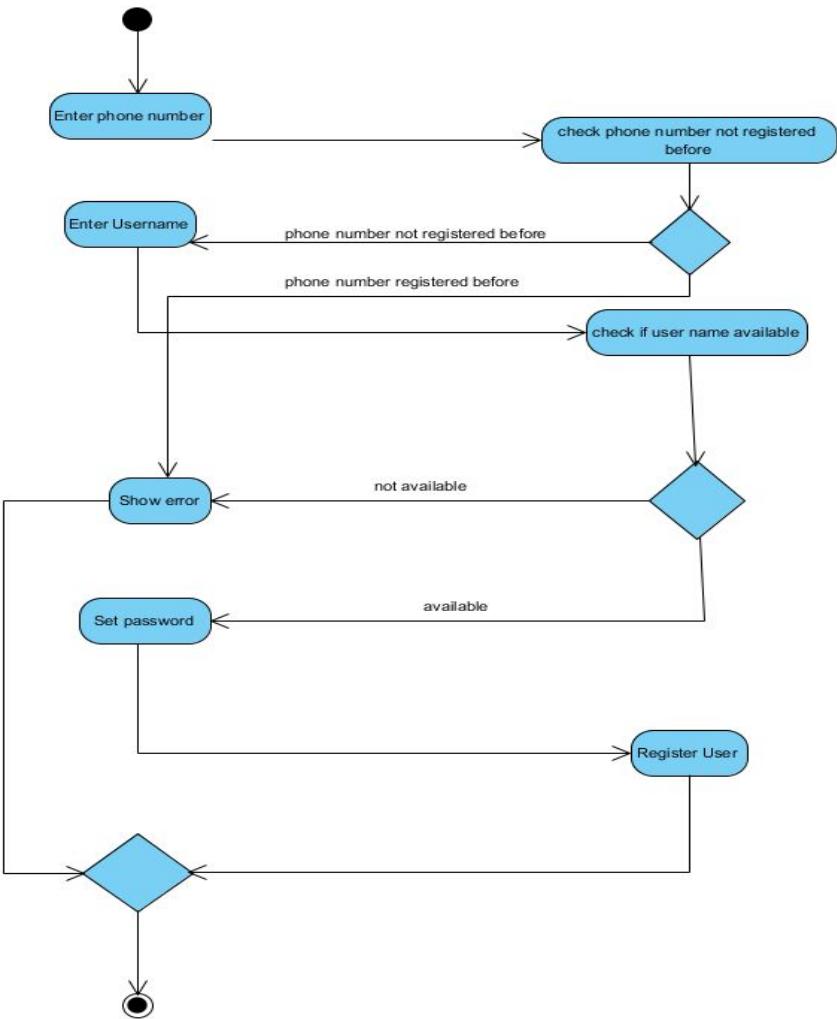


# Block Diagram

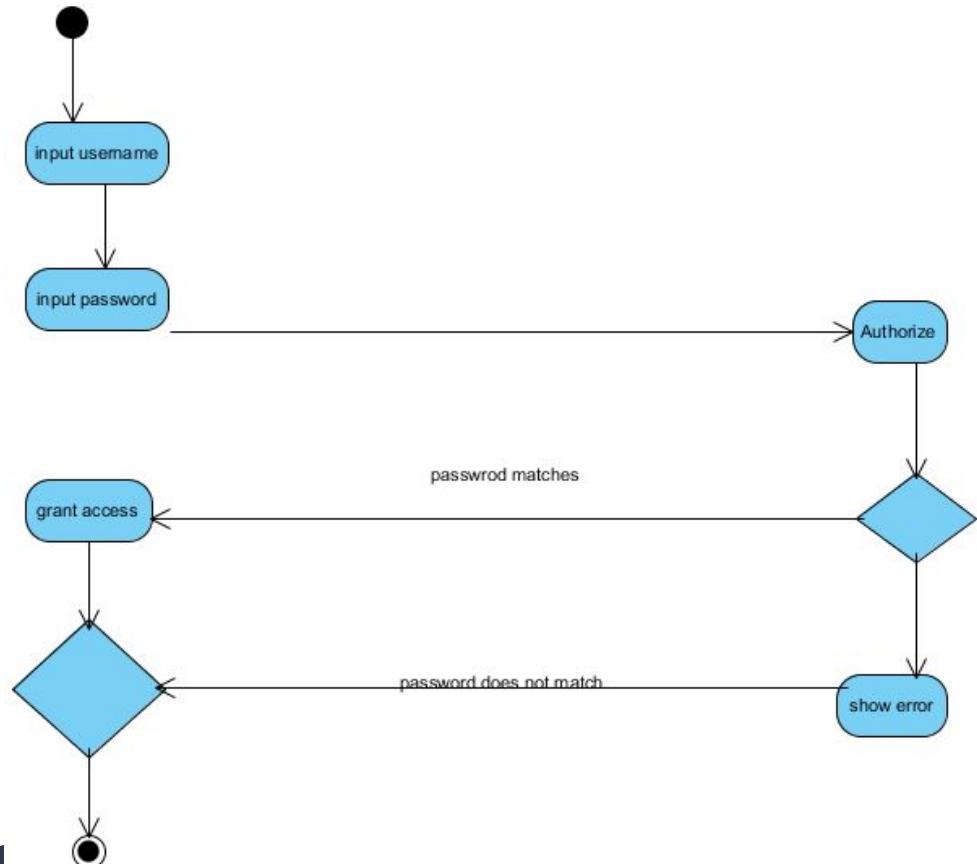


# Create Account

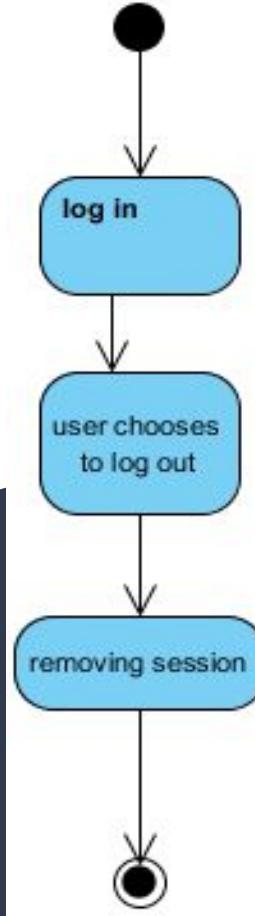
## Activity Diagram



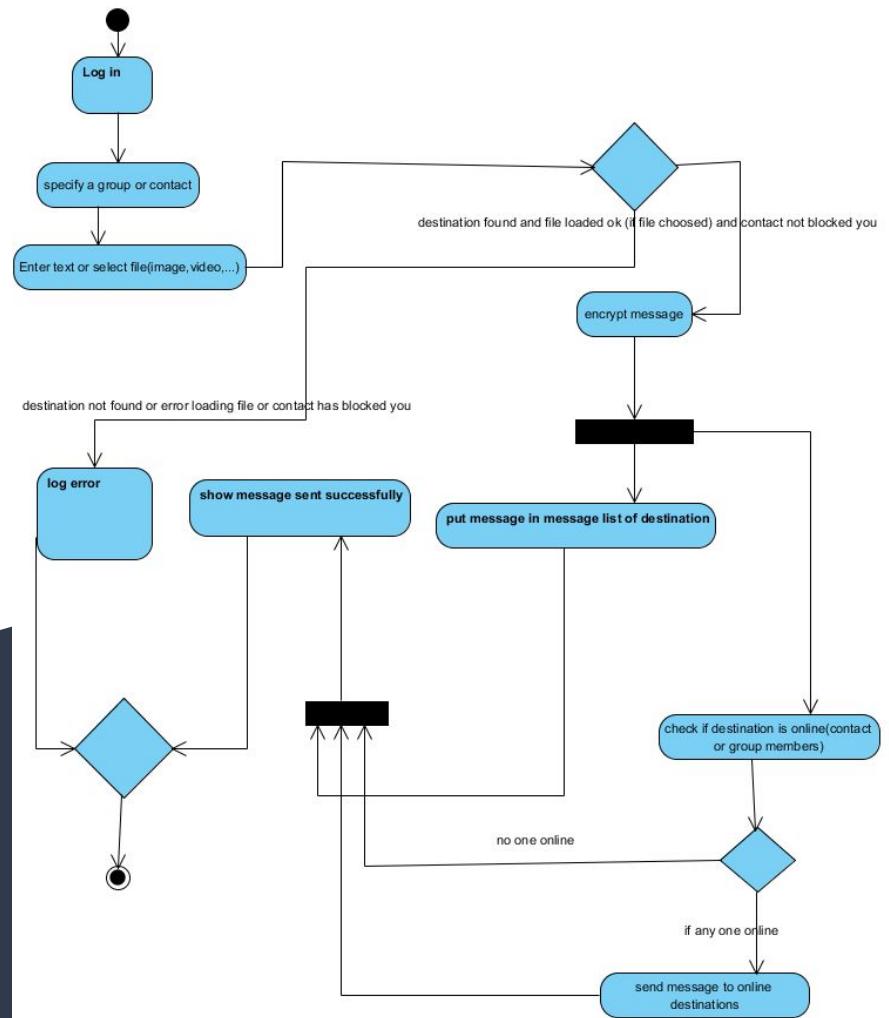
# Login Activity Diagram



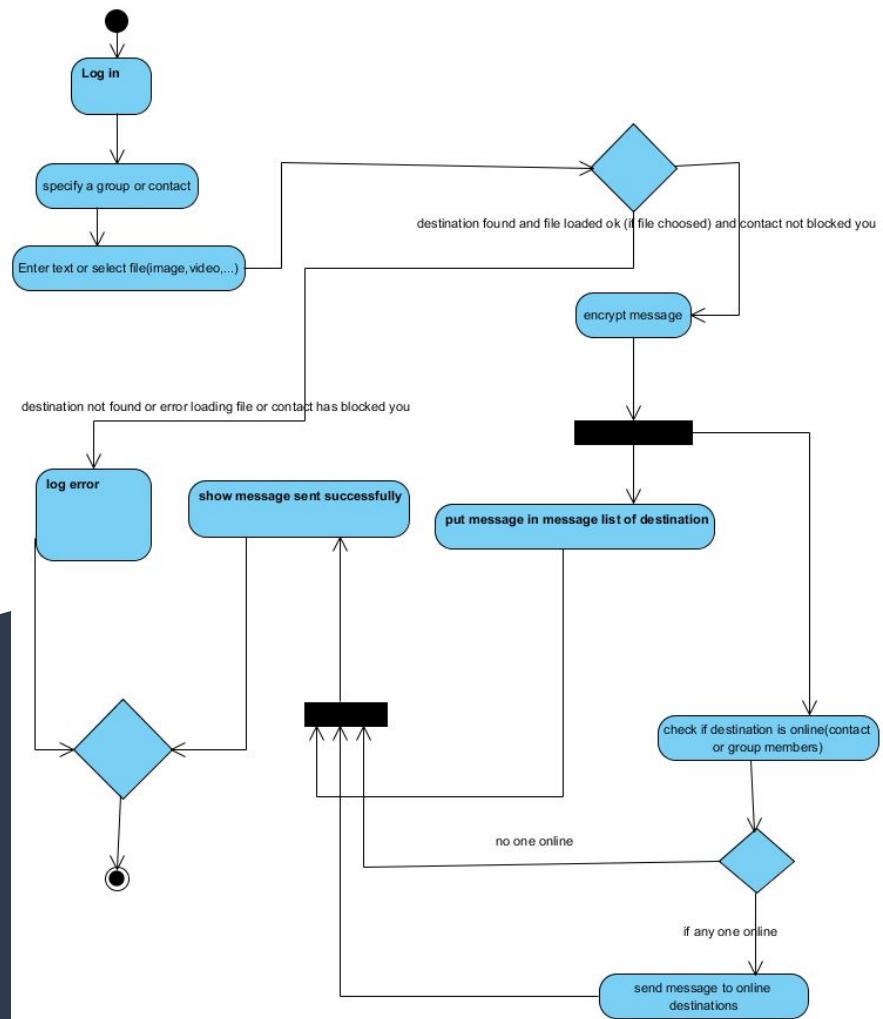
# Logout Activity Diagram



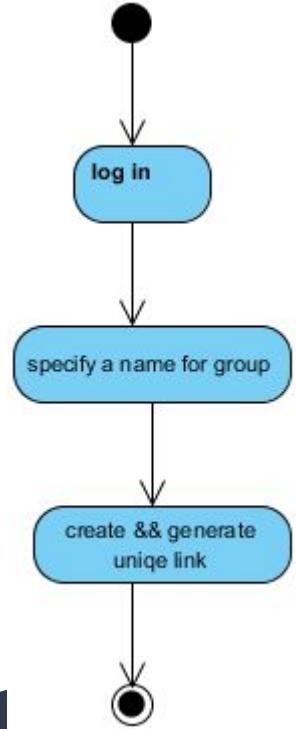
# Send Message to User Activity Diagram



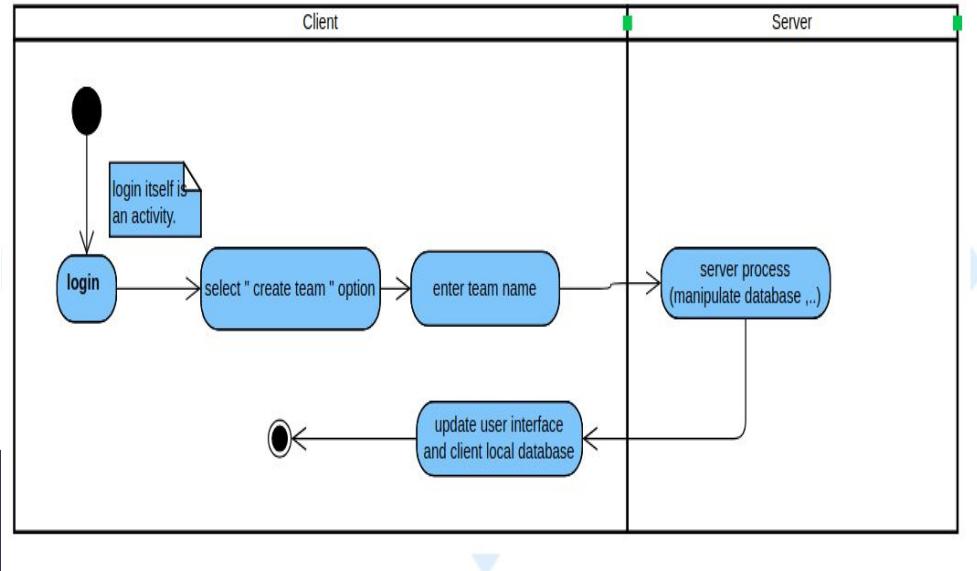
# Send Message to Group Activity Diagram



# Create Group Activity Diagram

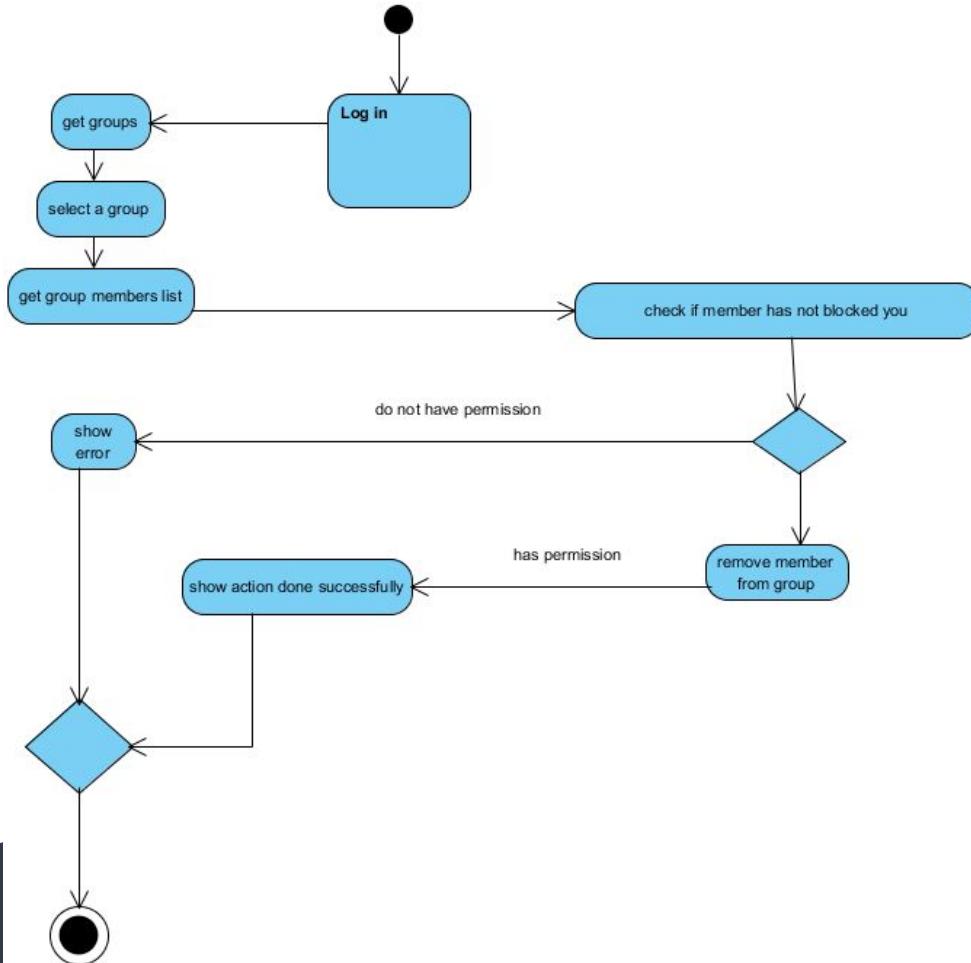


# Create Team Activity Diagram

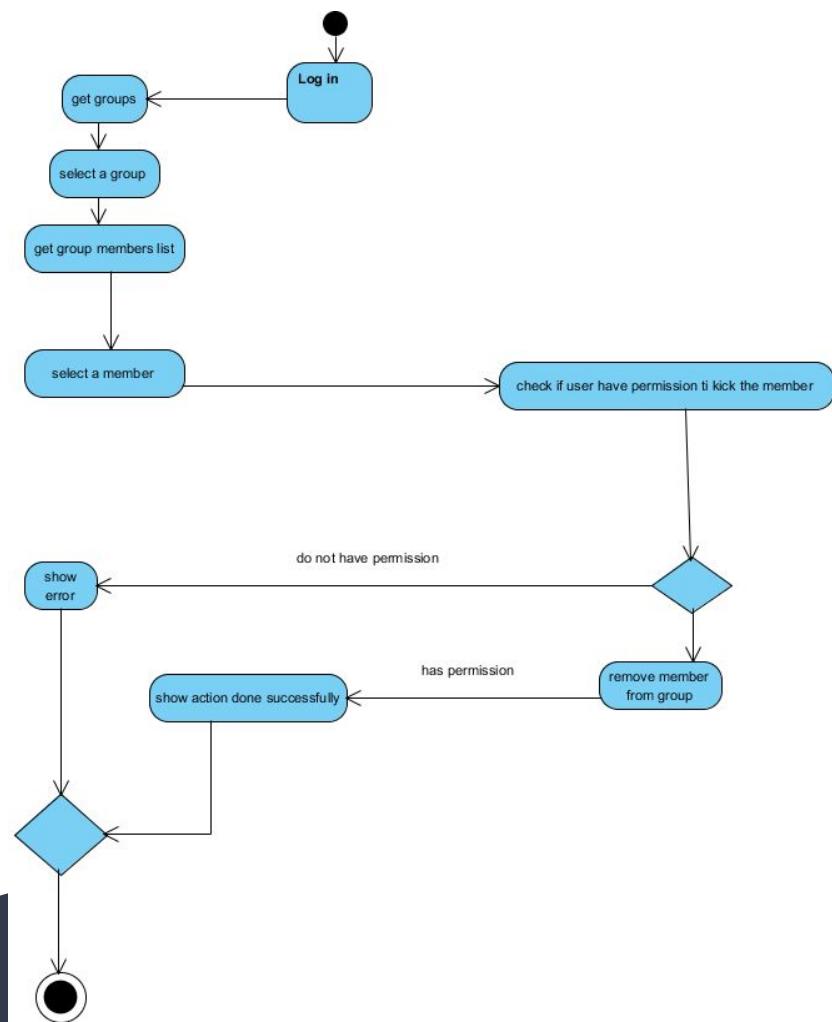


# Add Member

## Activity Diagram

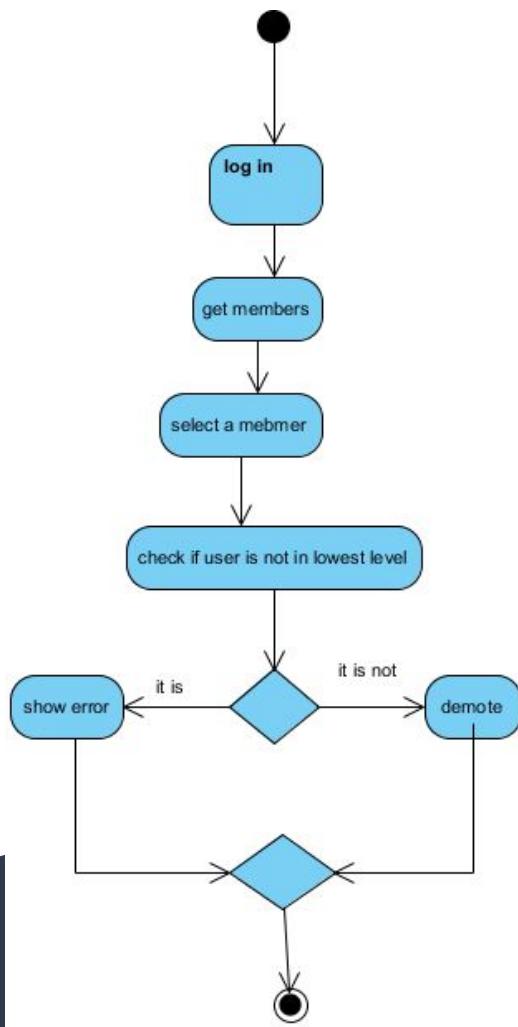


# Kick Out Activity Diagram



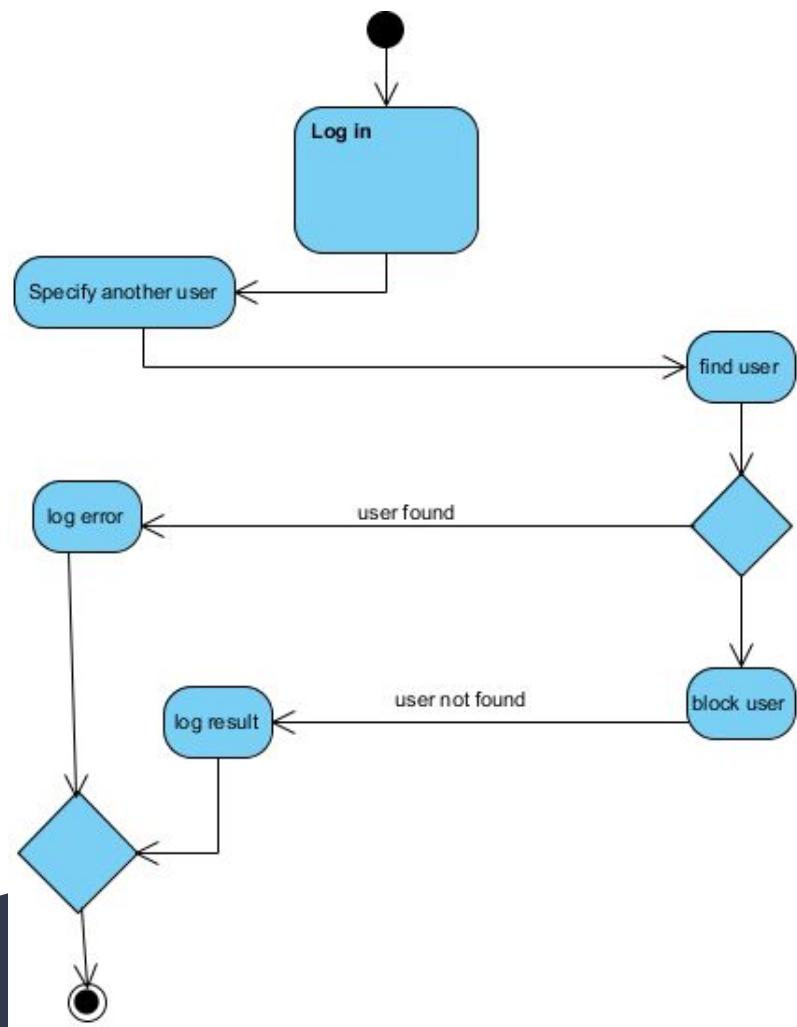
# Add Permission

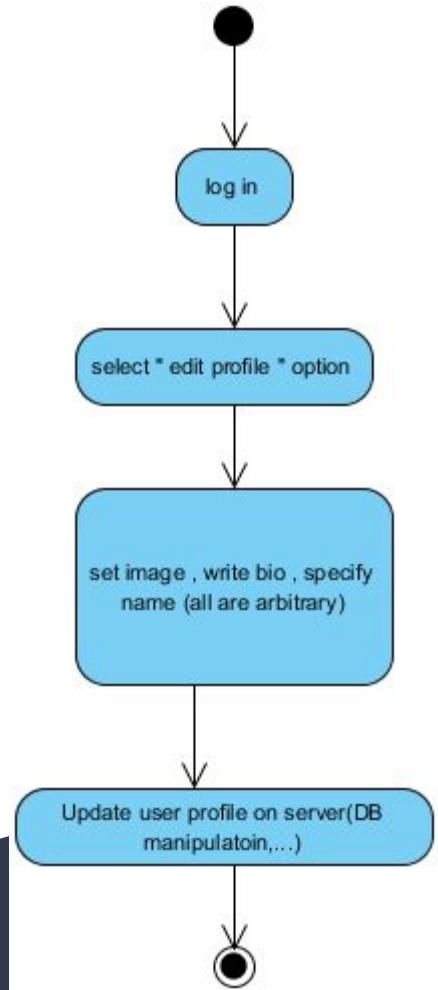
## Activity Diagram



# Block User

## Activity Diagram



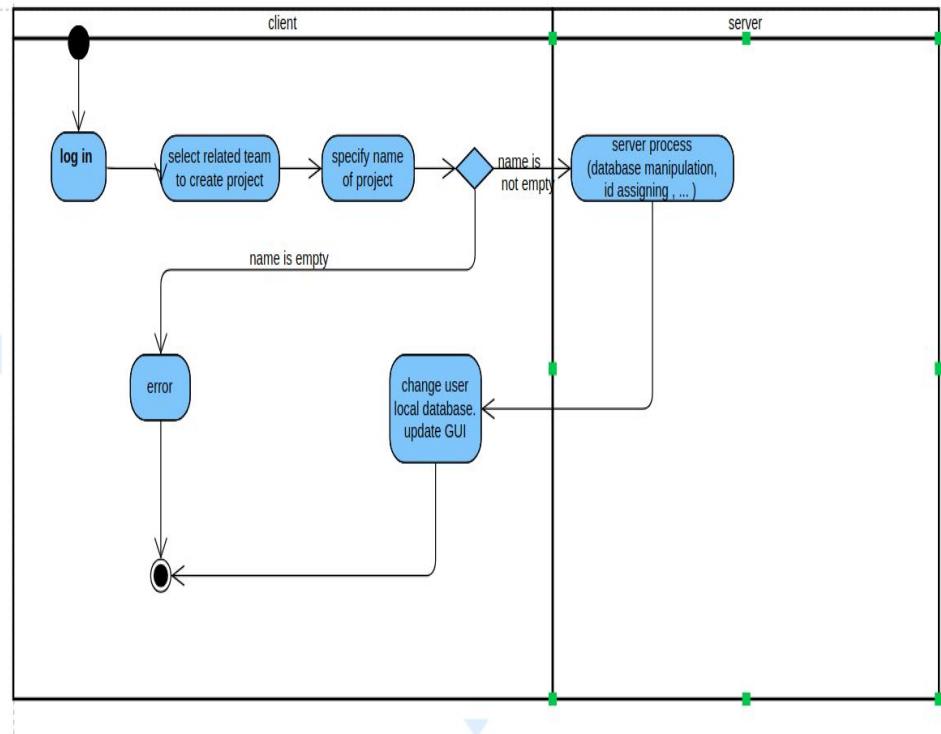


# Edit Profile

## Activity Diagram

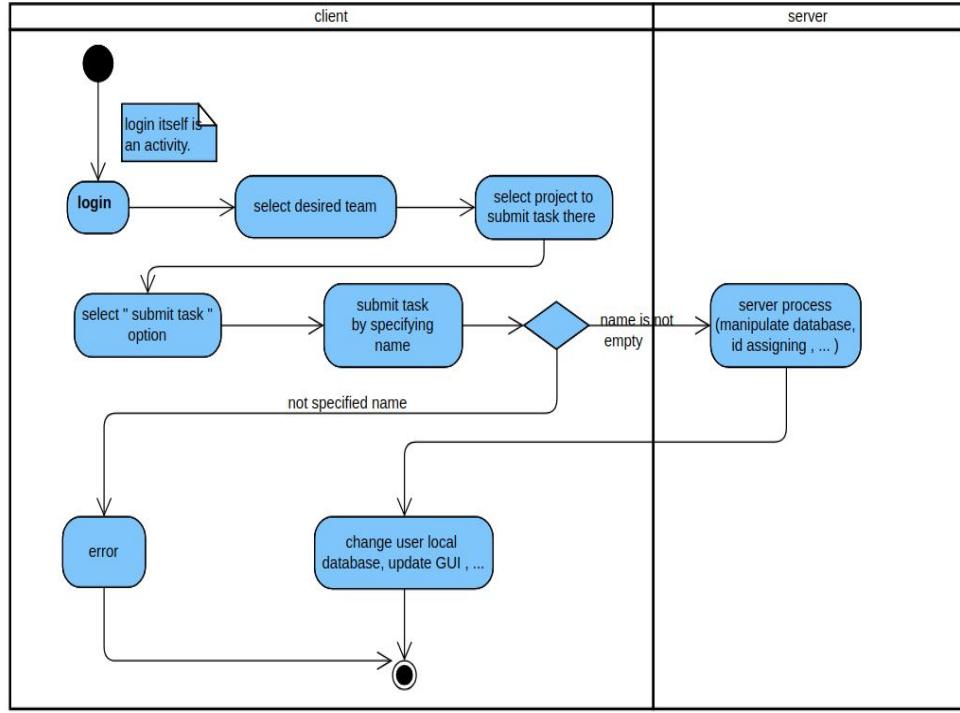
# Create Project

## Activity Diagram

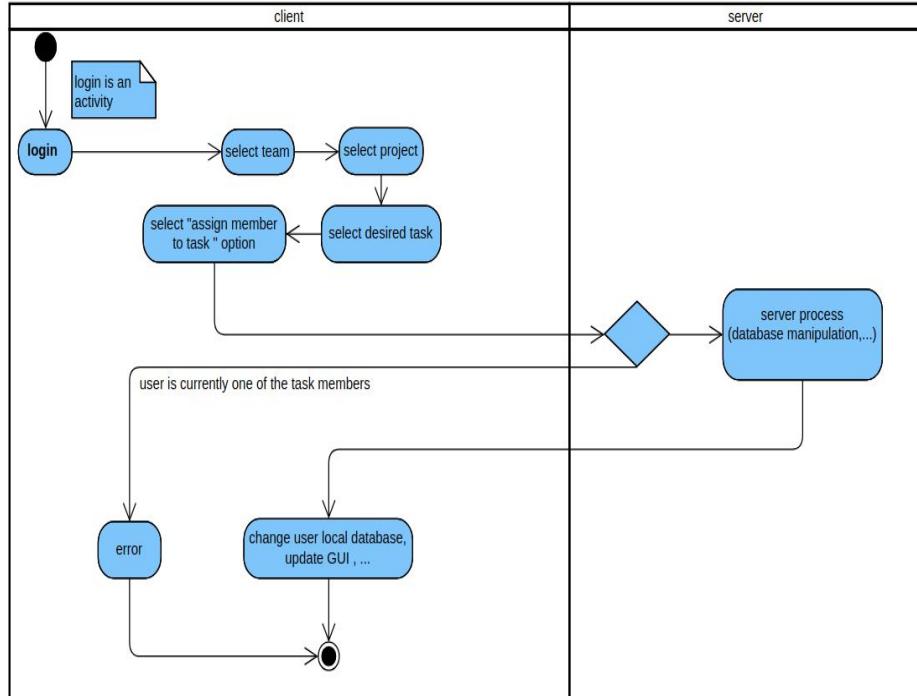


# Submit Task

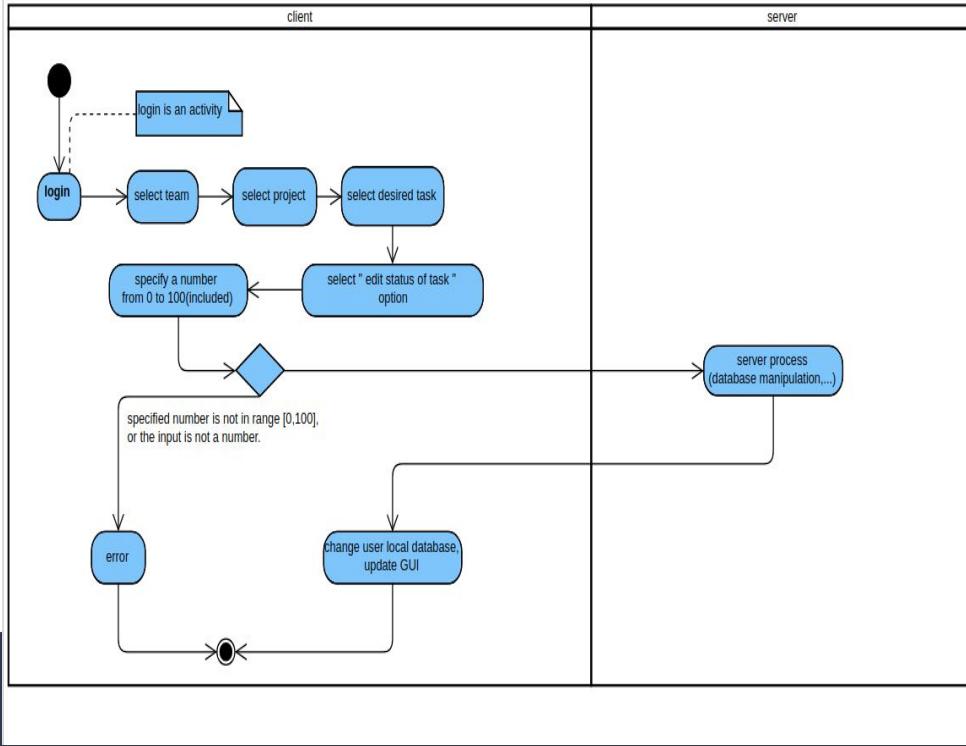
## Activity Diagram

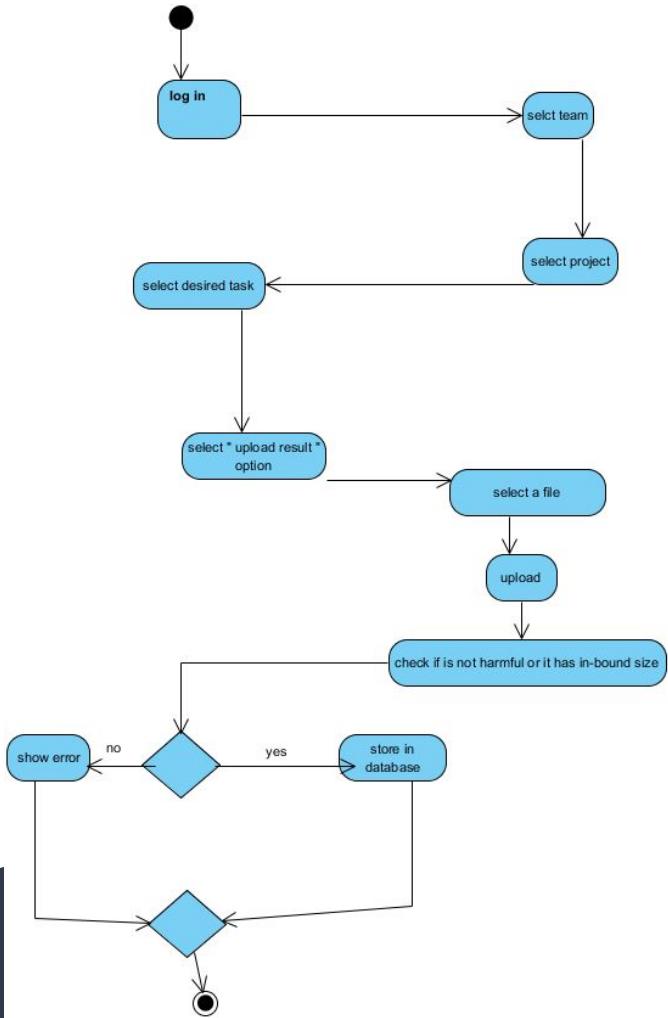


# Assign Member to Task Activity Diagram



# Edit Status of Task Activity Diagram



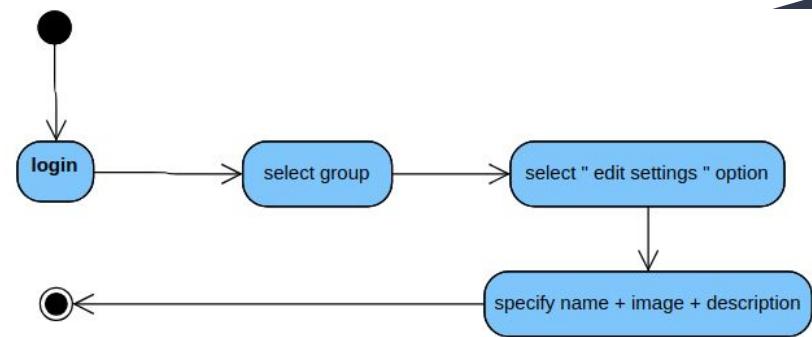


# Upload Result of Task Activity Diagram

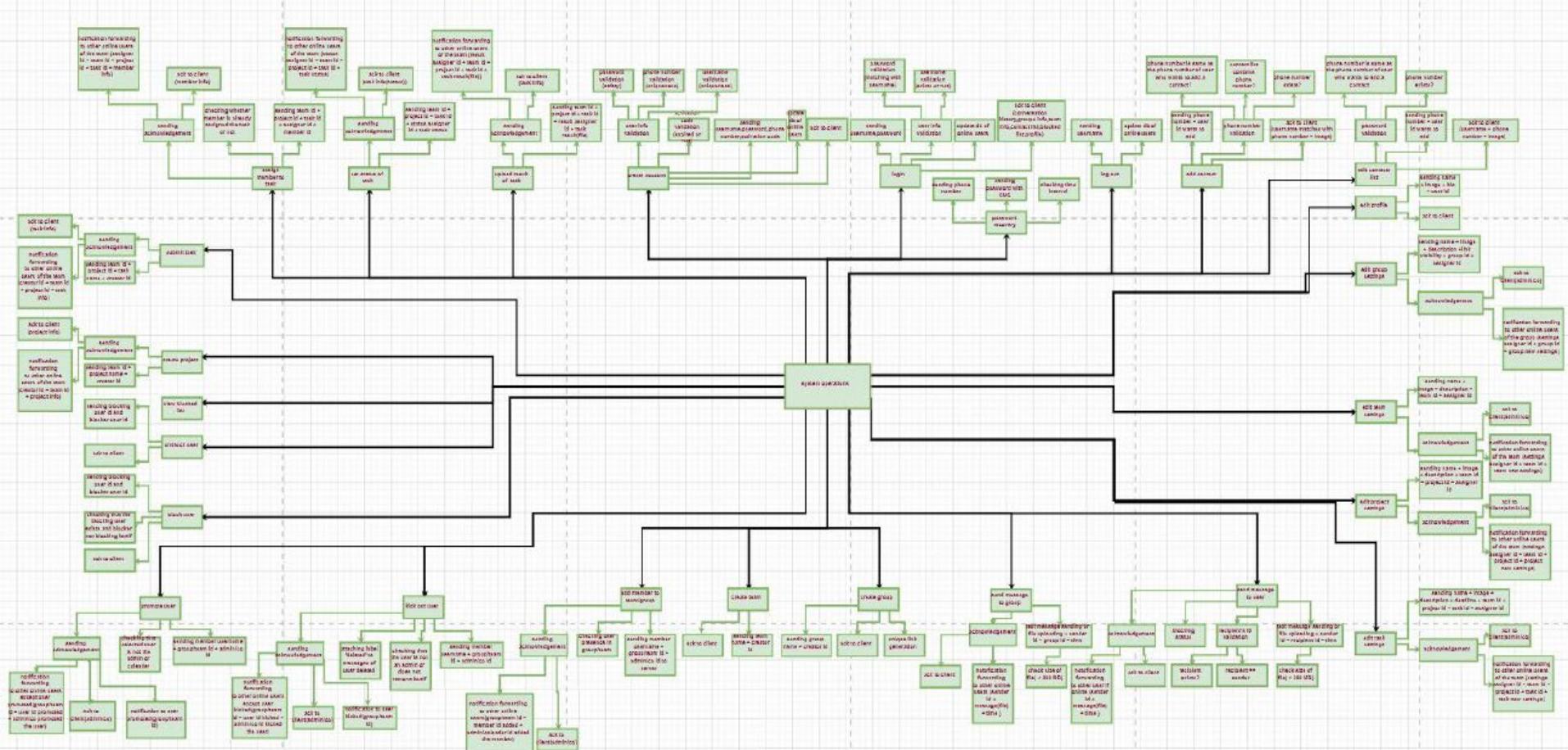
# Edit Group Setting

## Activity Diagram

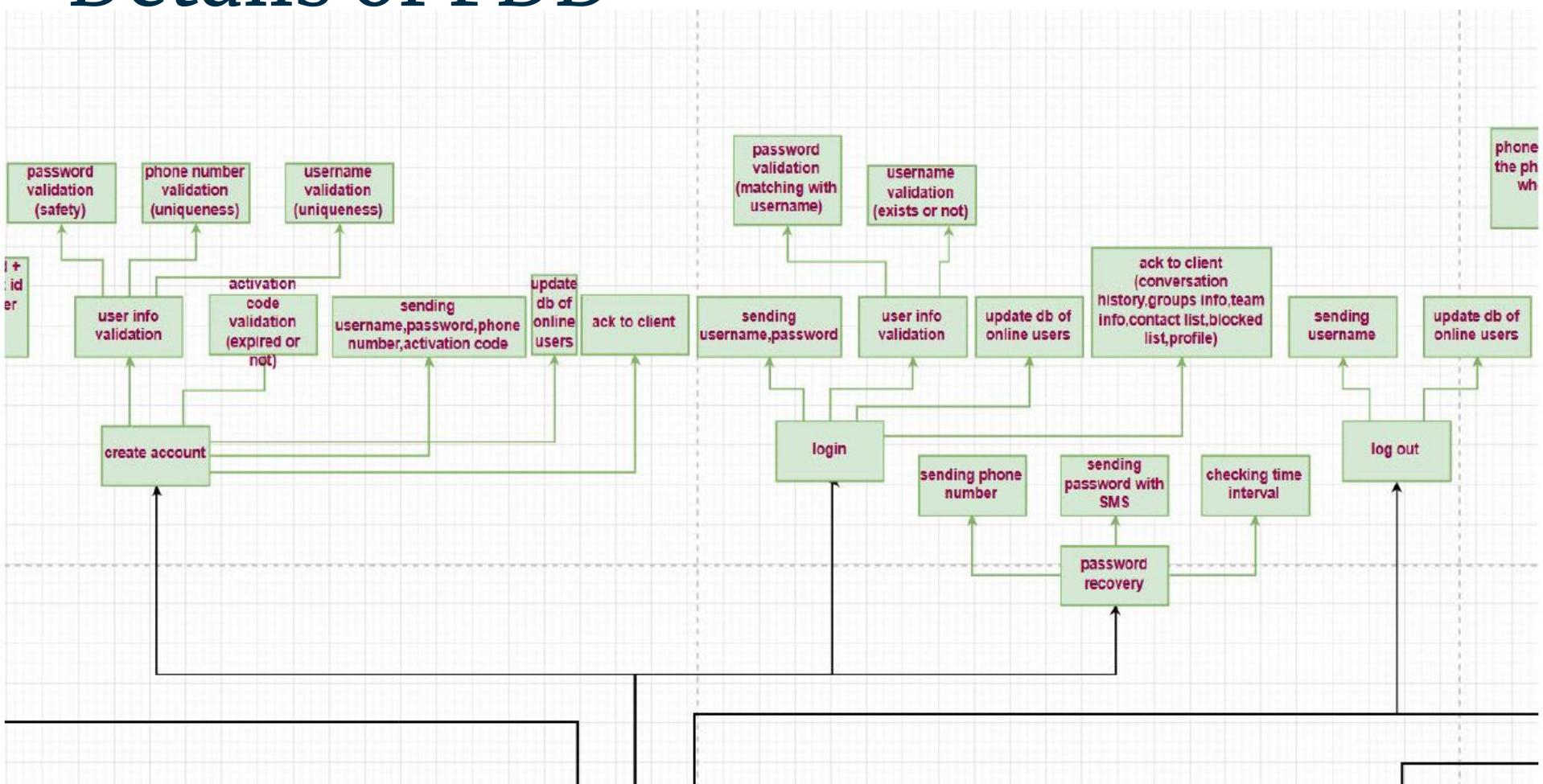
Team,Project,Task(DeadLine)



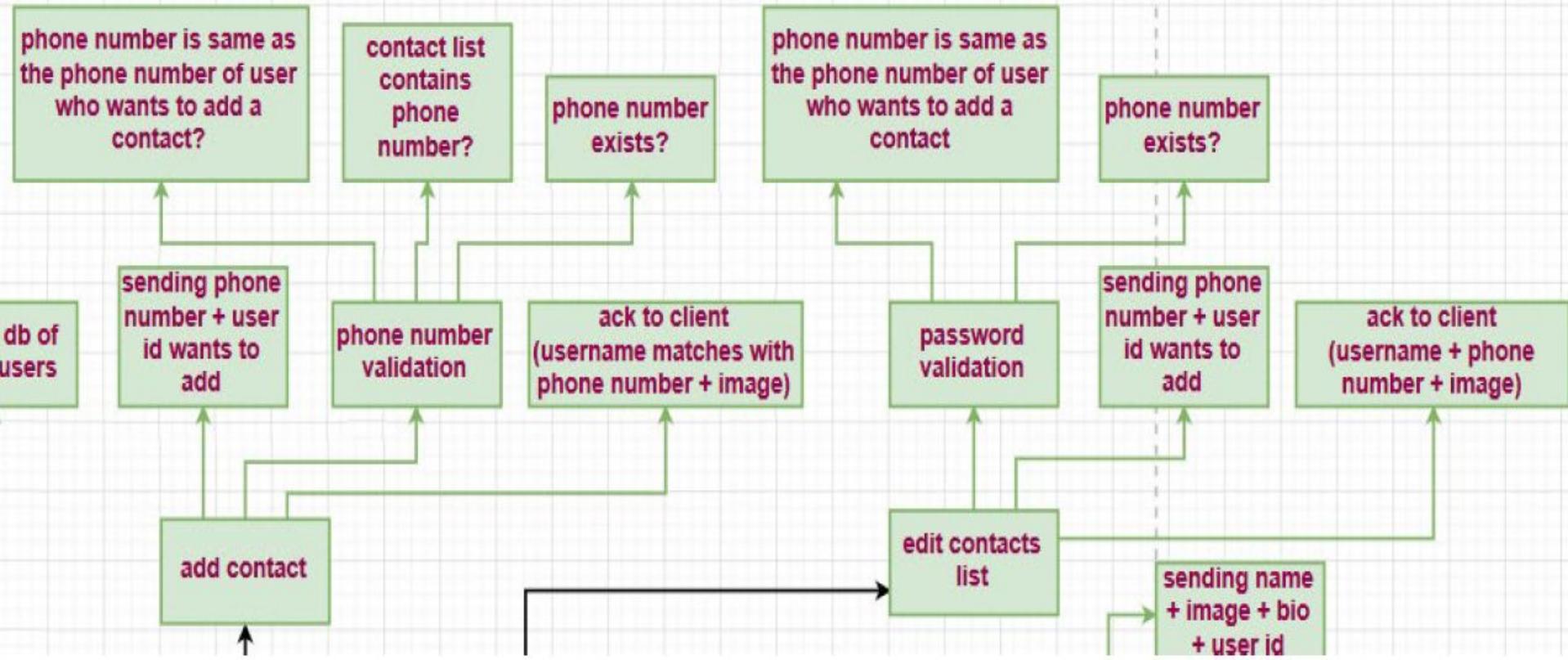
# Functional Decomposition Diagram



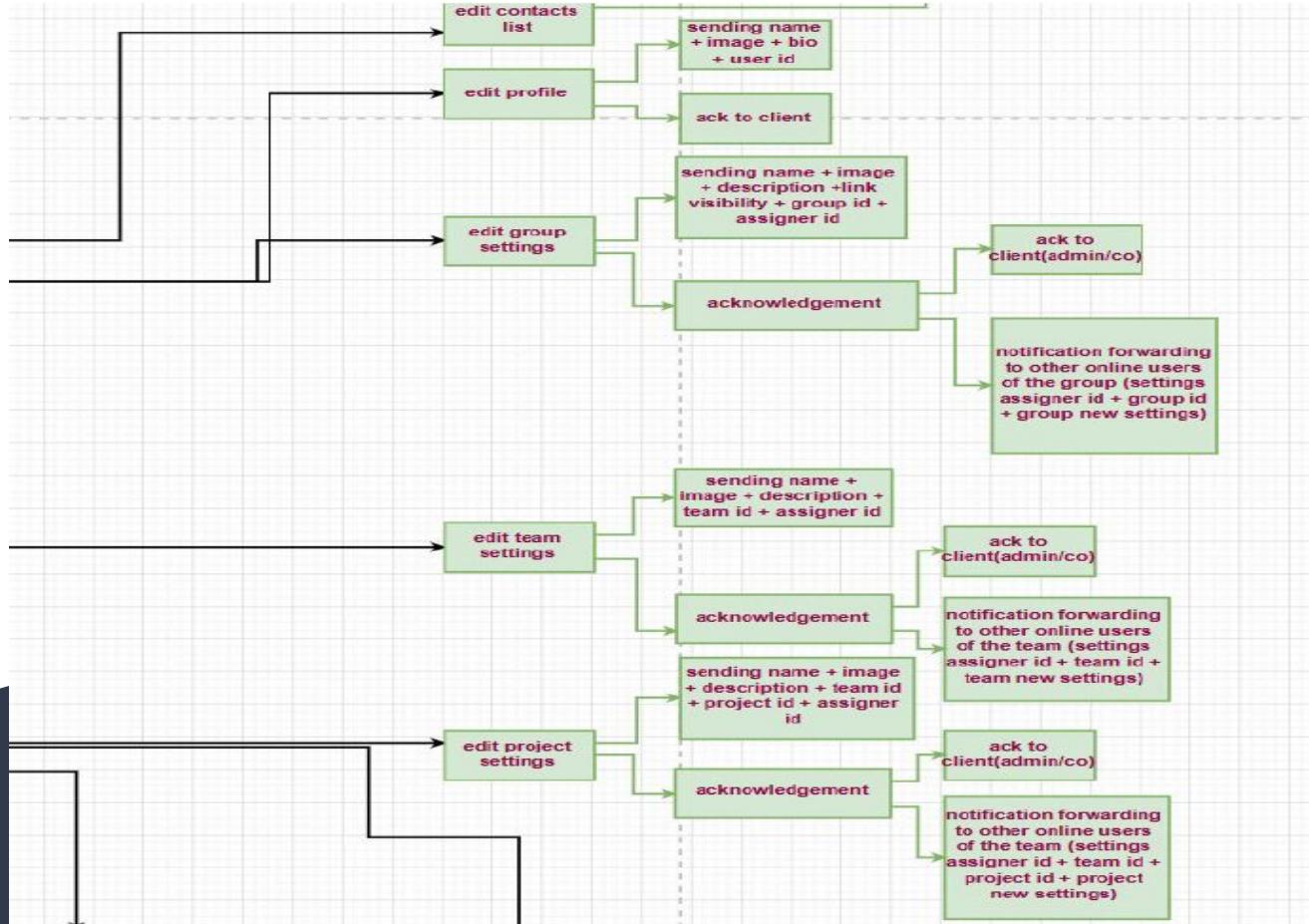
# Details of FDD



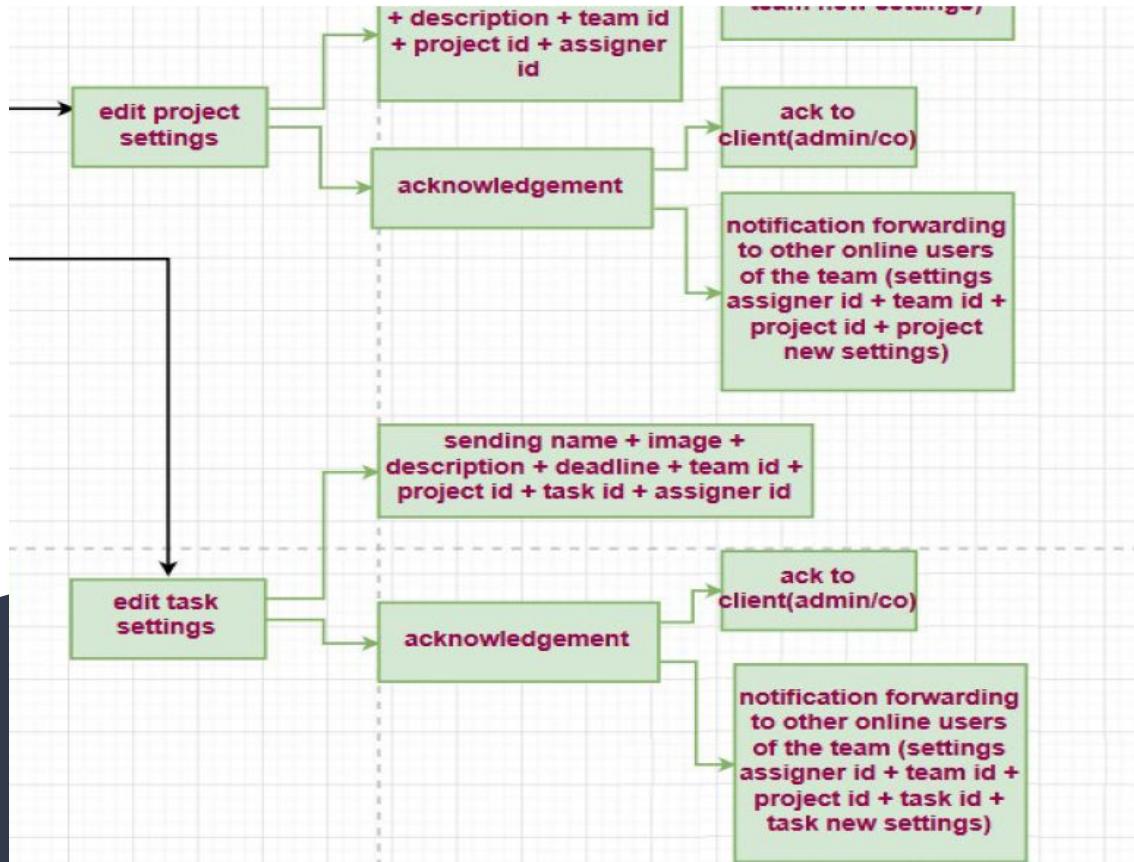
# continue



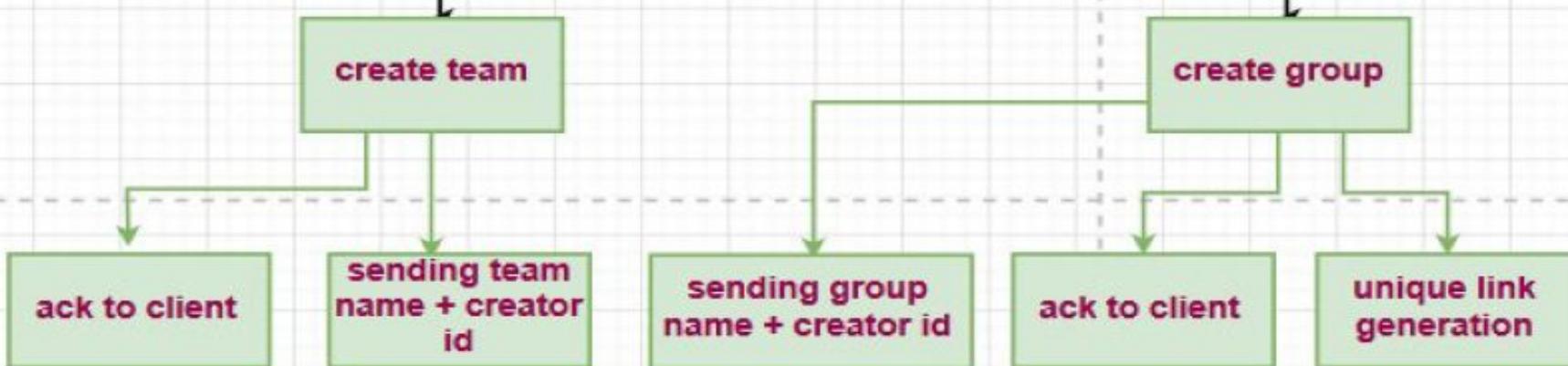
# continue



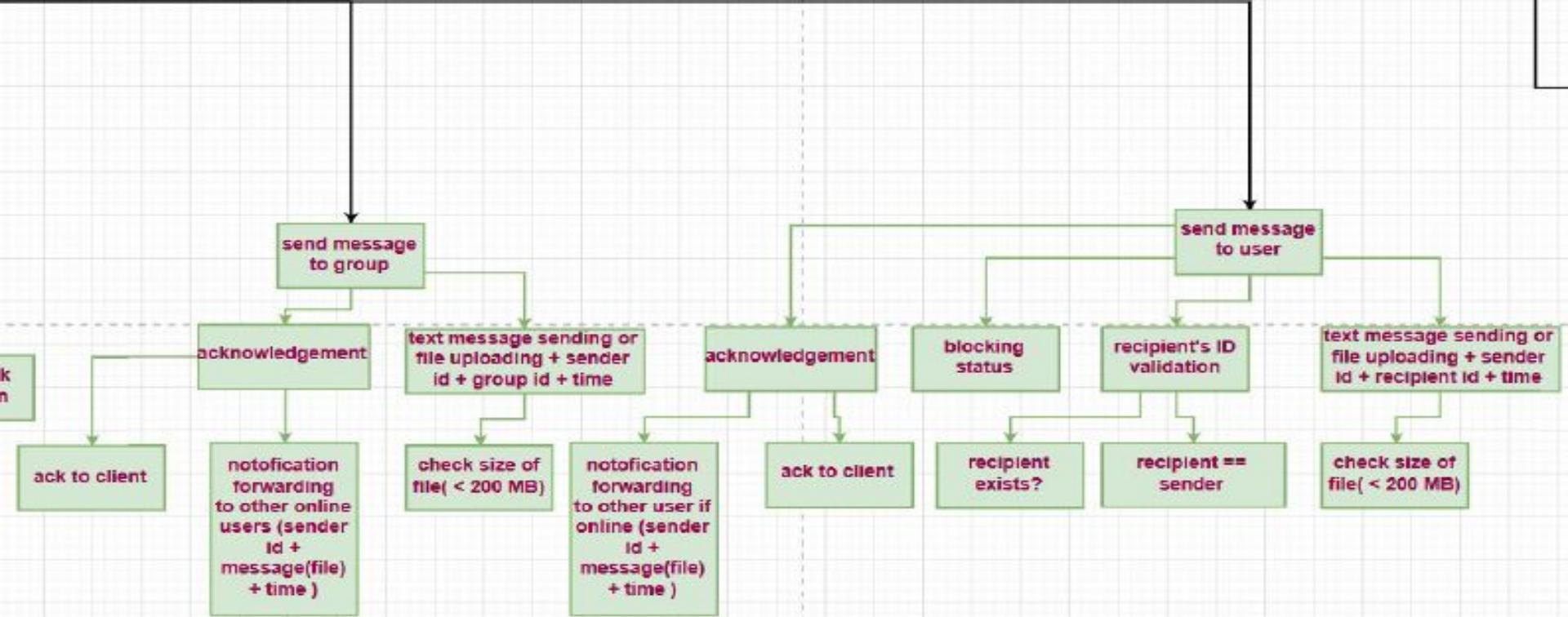
# continue

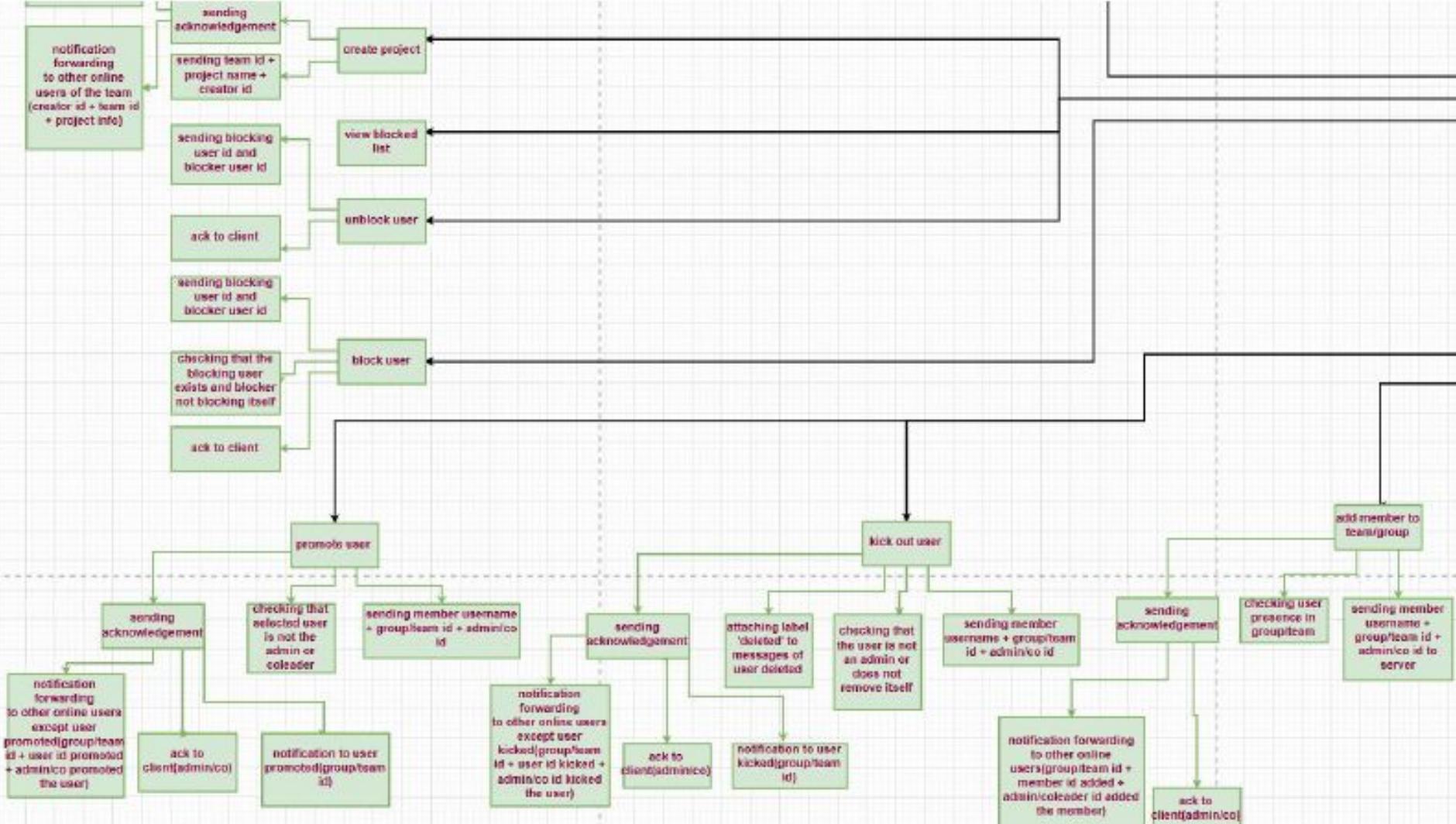


# continue

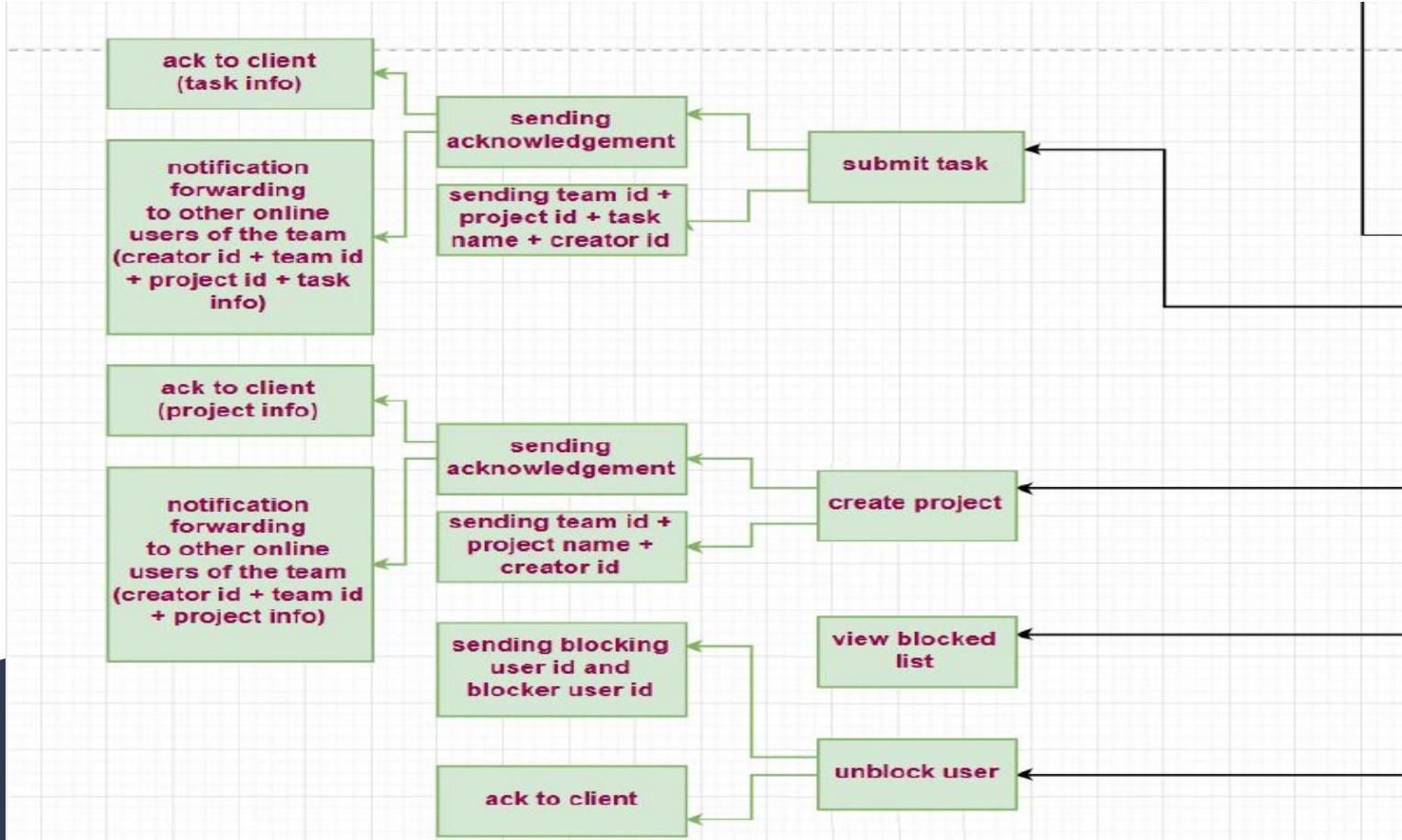


# continue

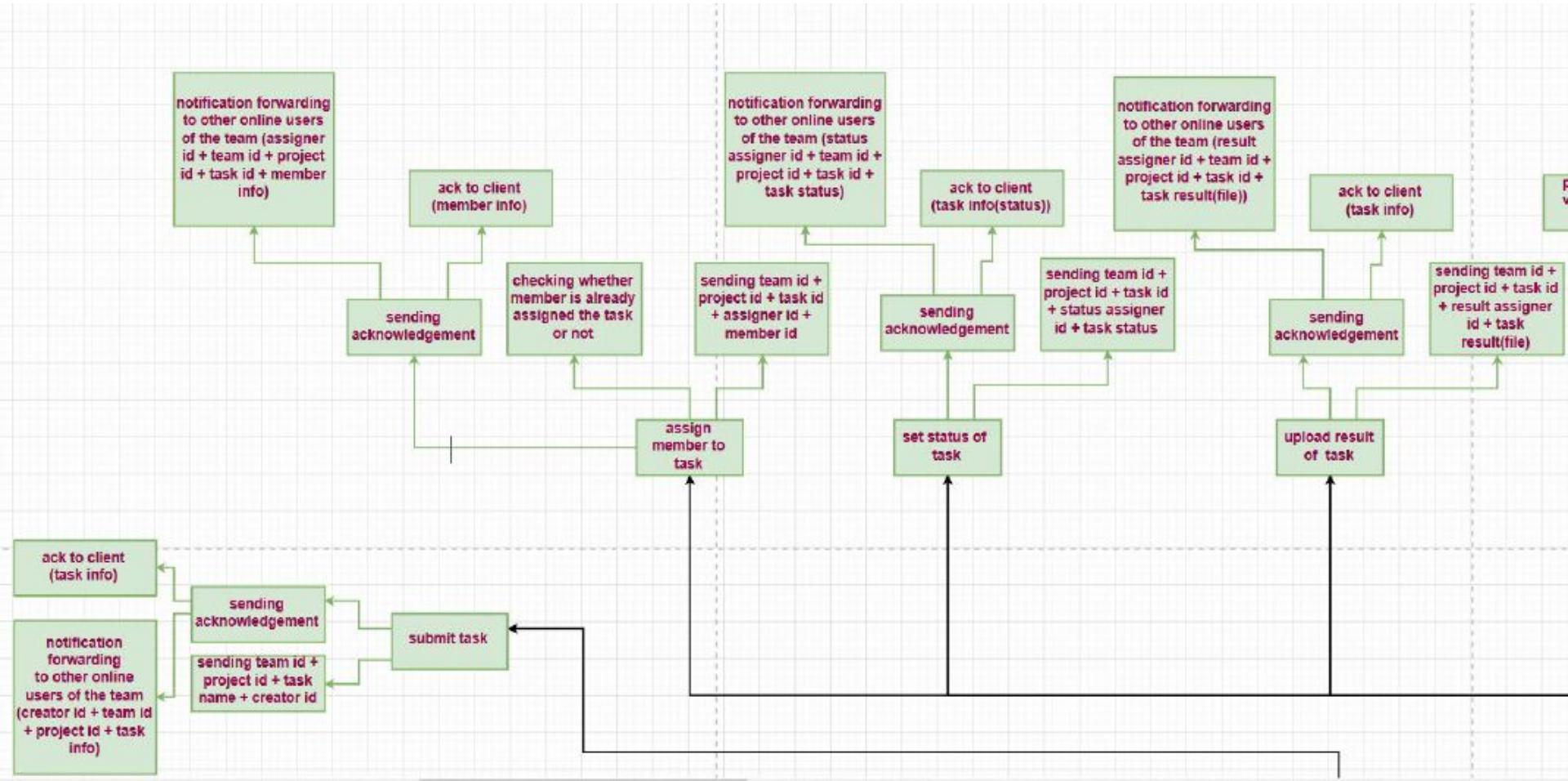




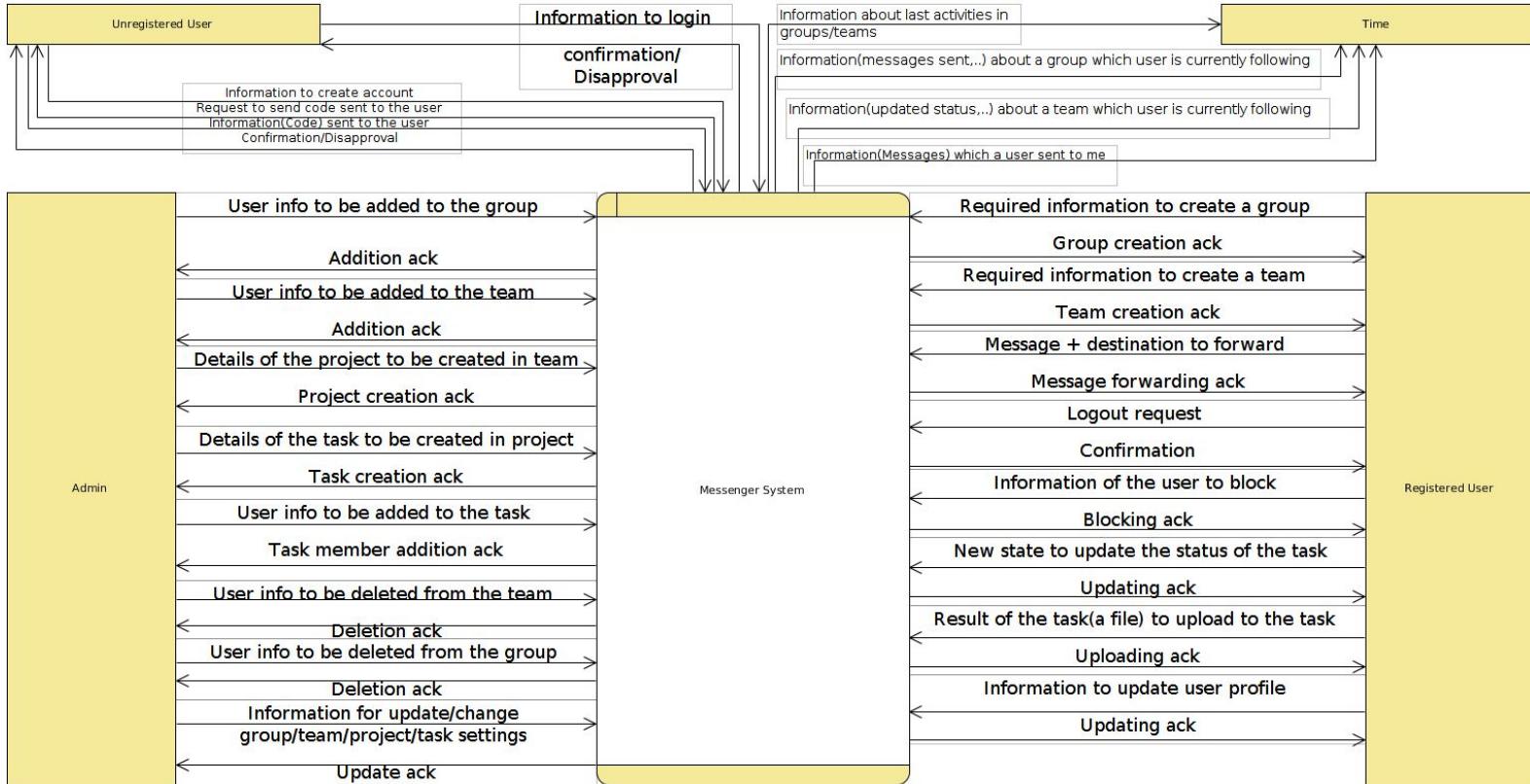
# continue



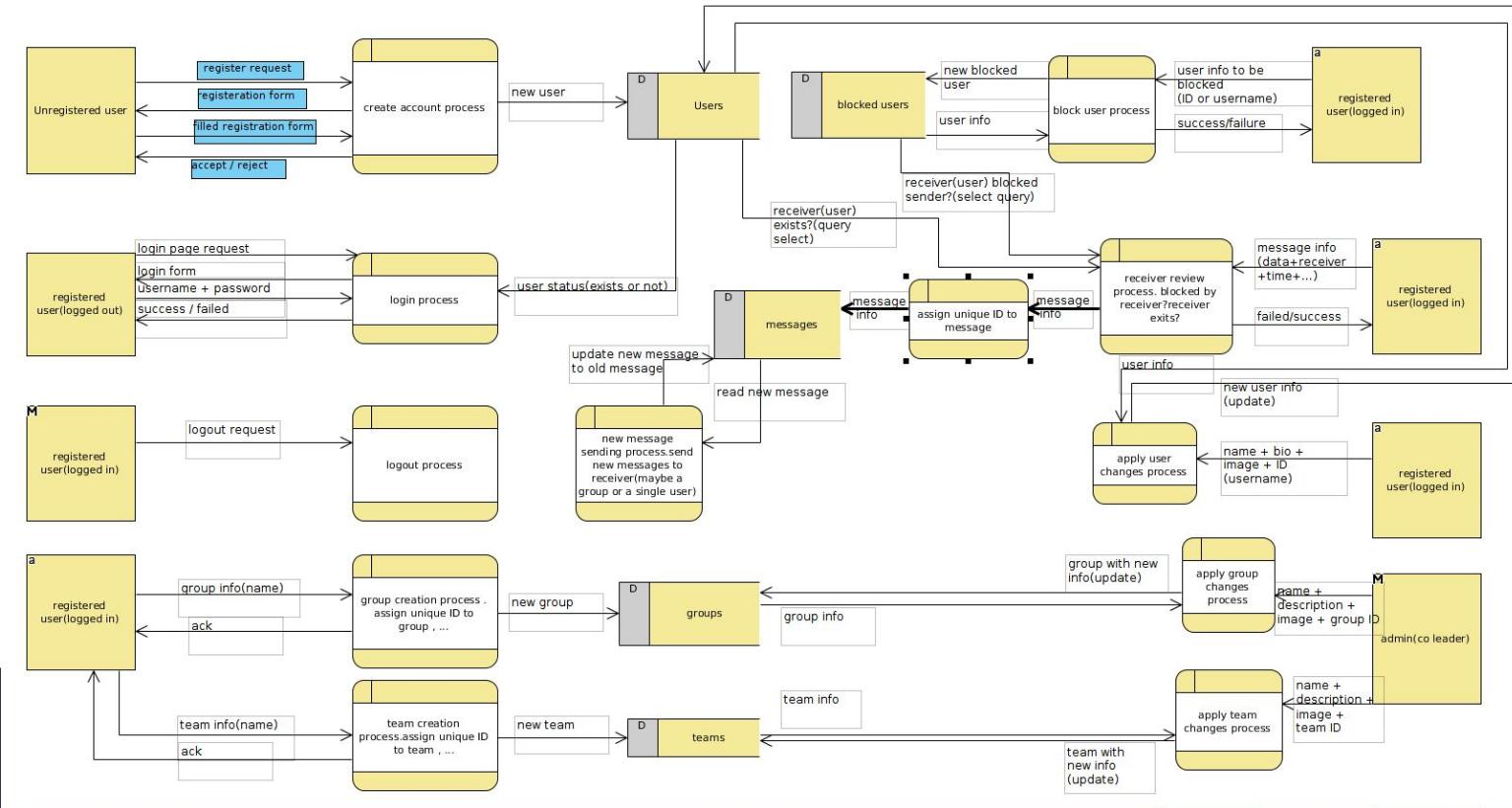
# continue



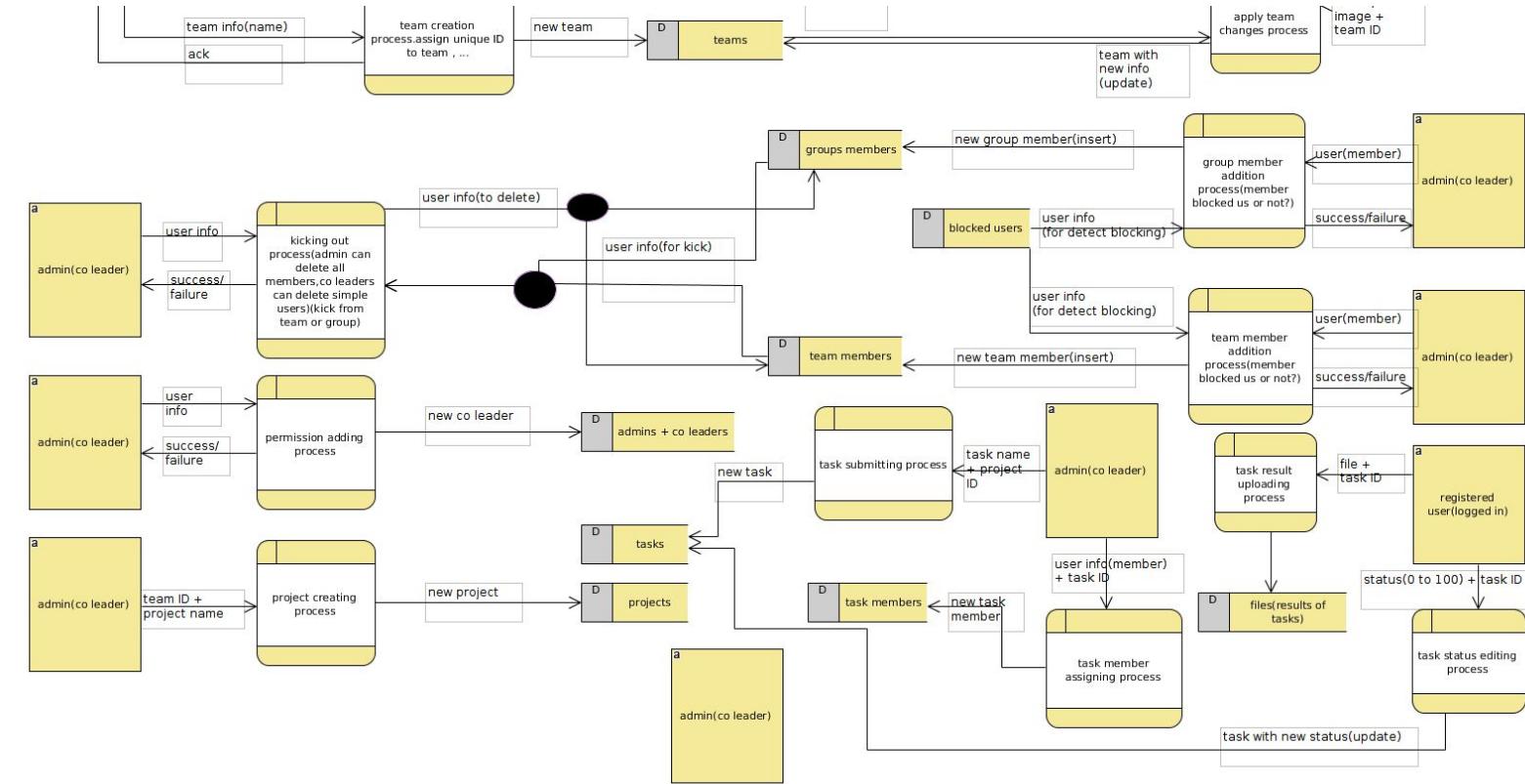
# DFD Level 0



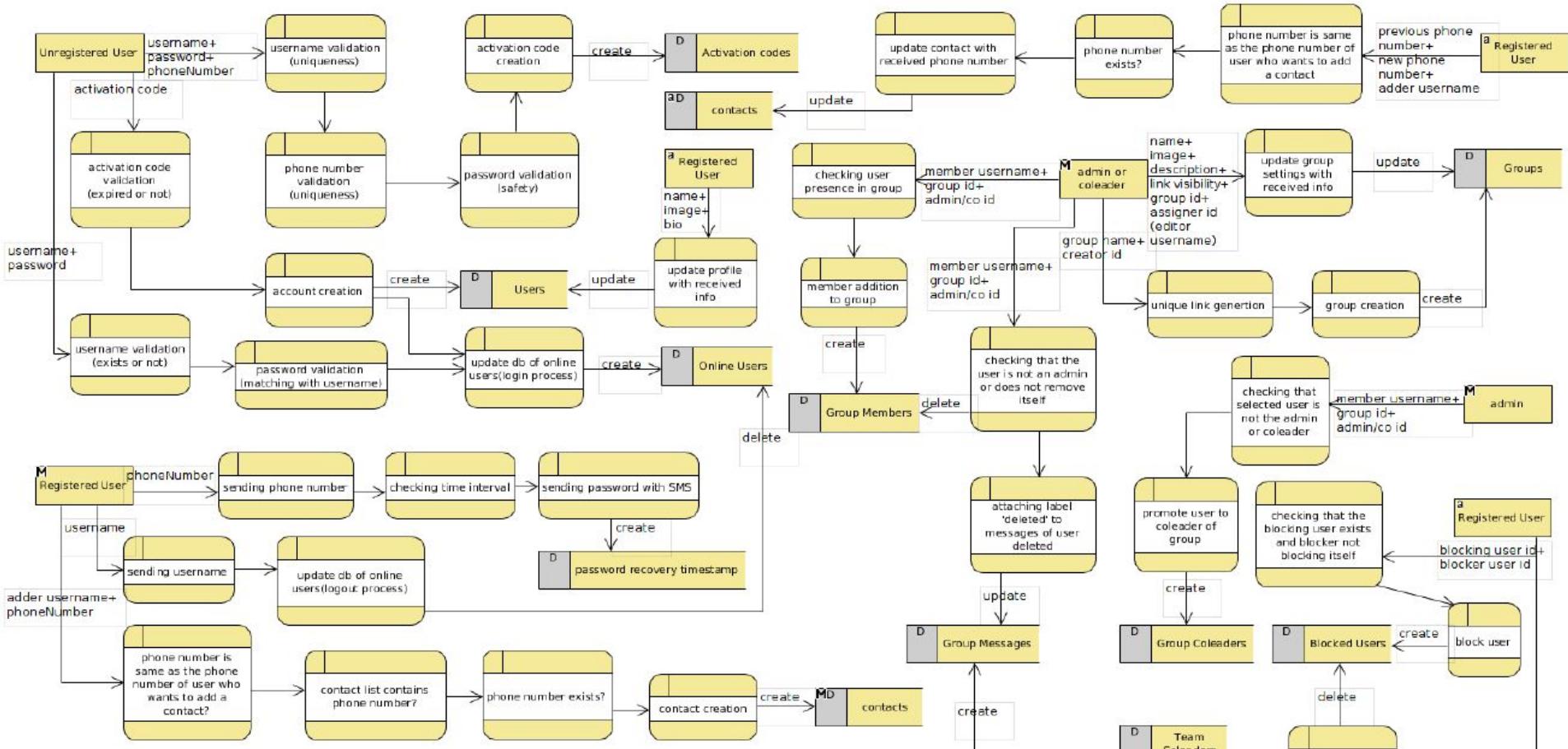
# DFD Level 1 part 1



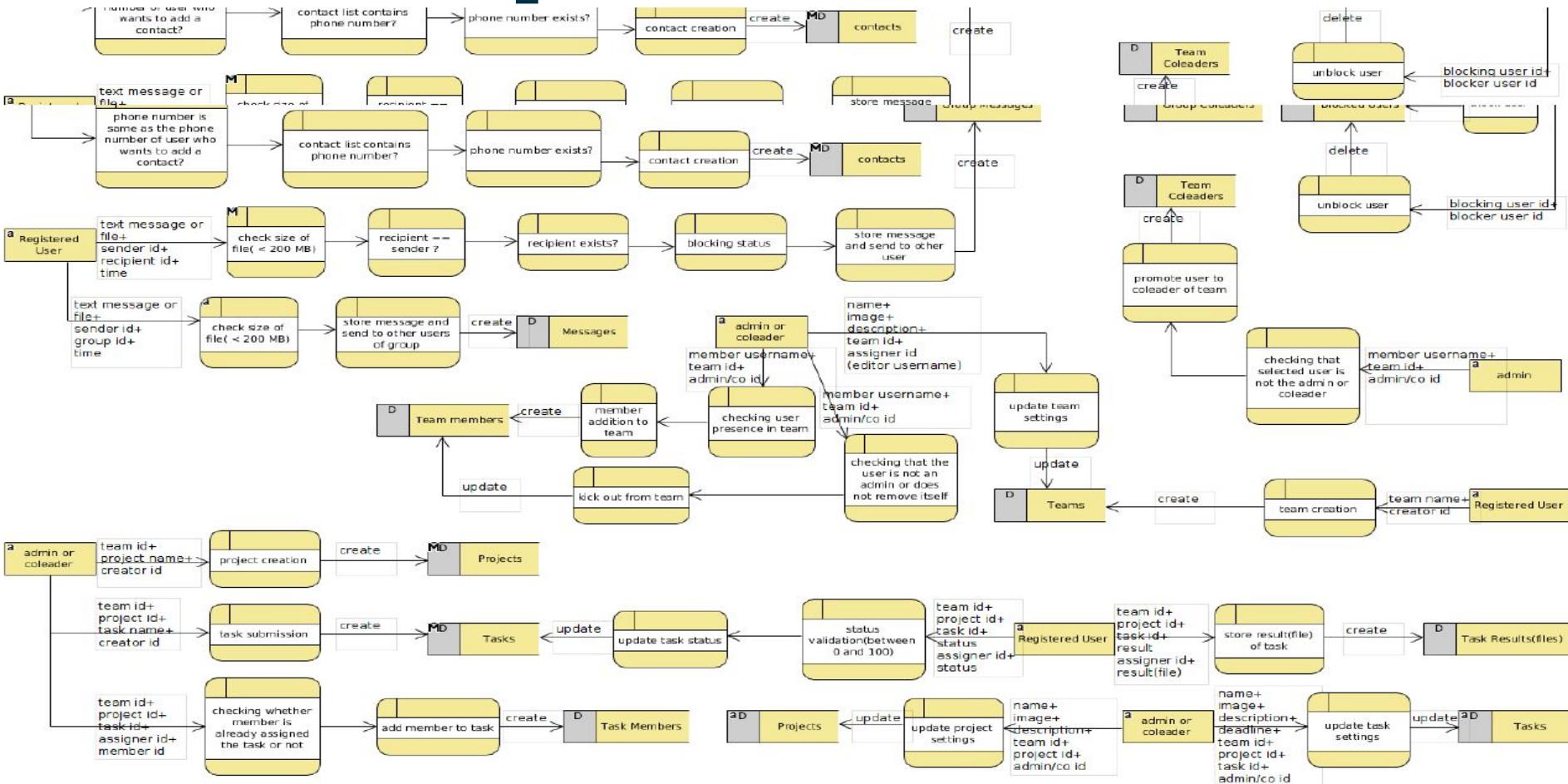
# DFD Level 1 part 2



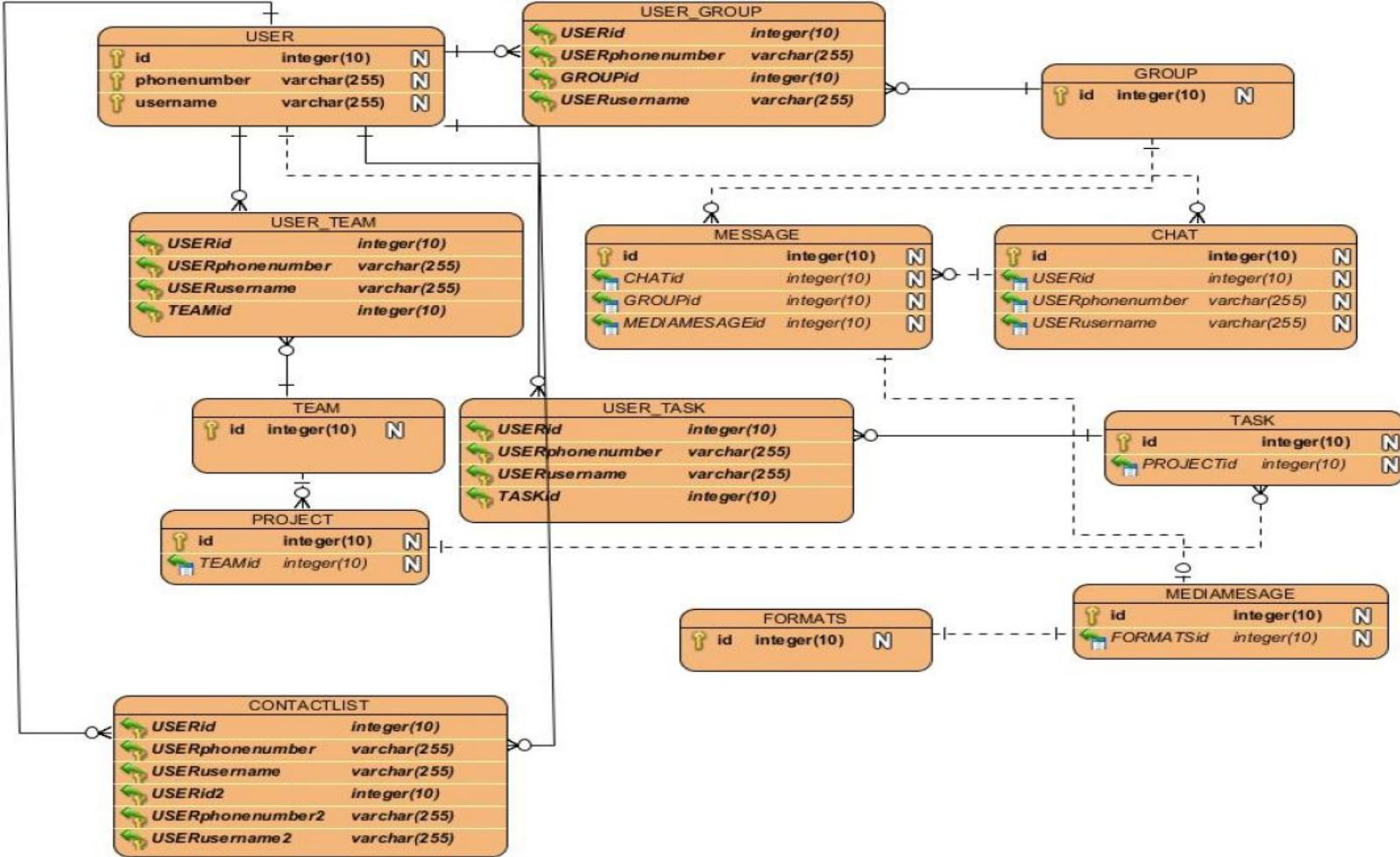
# DFD level 2 part1



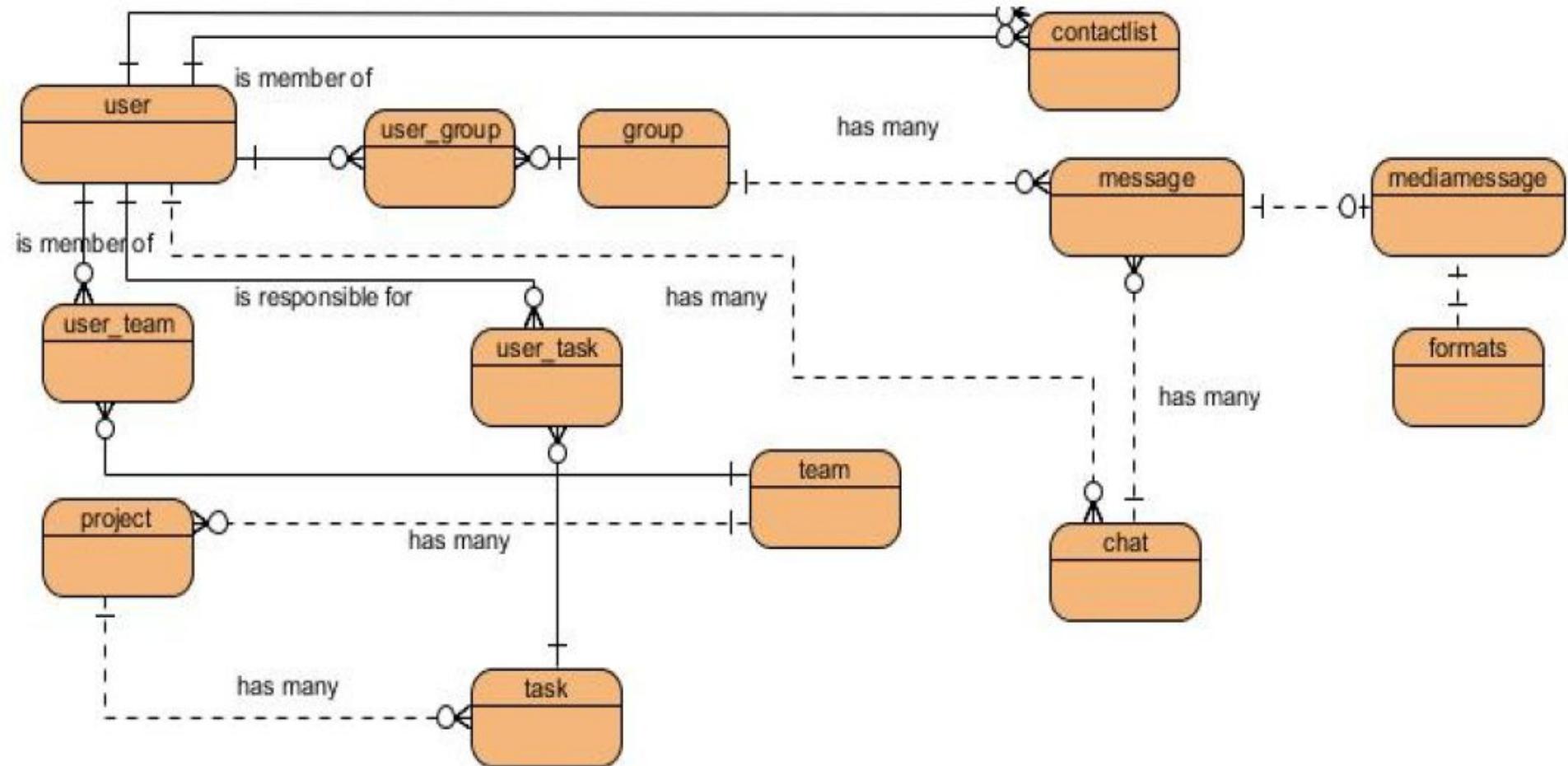
# DFD level 2 part 2



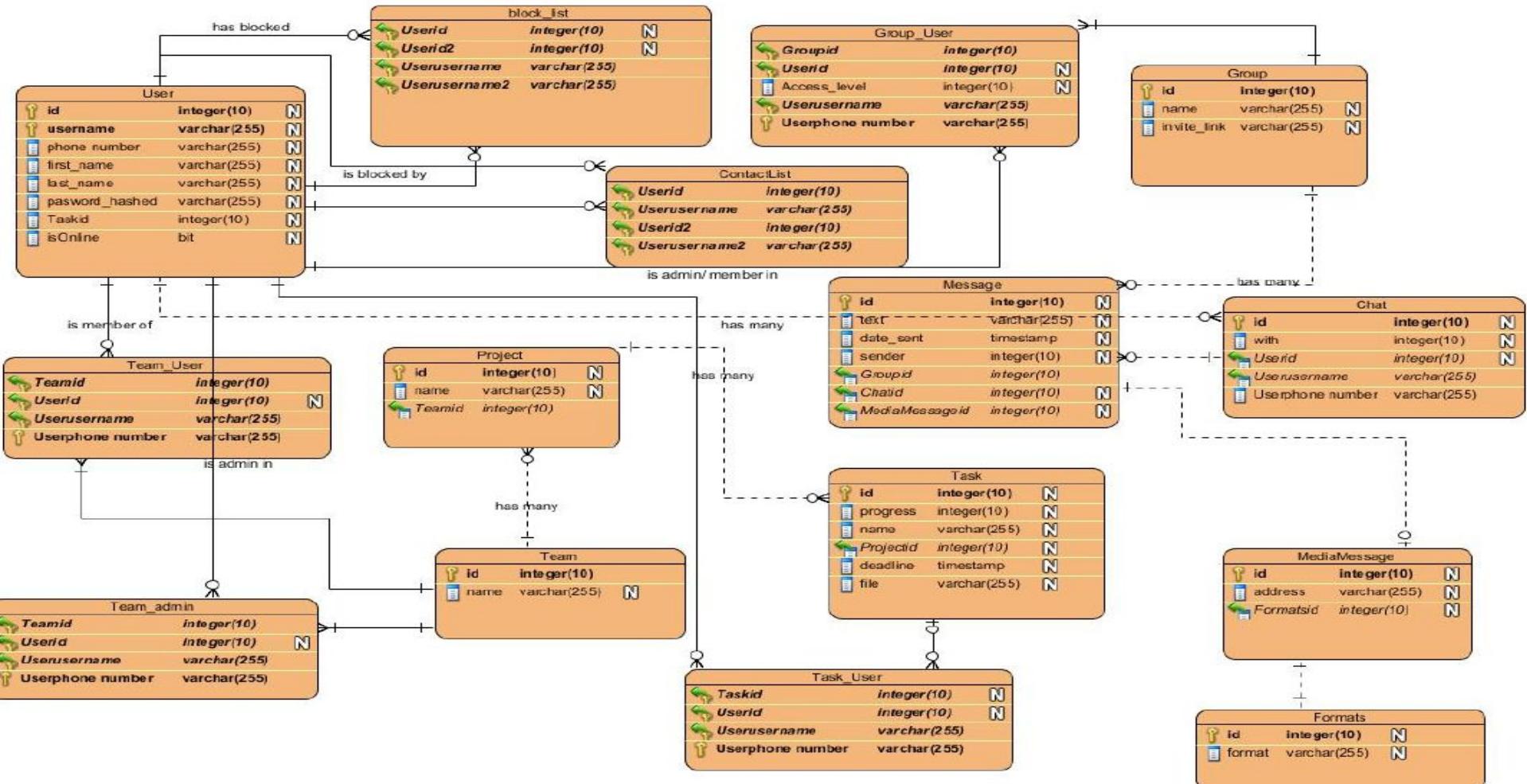
# Key Based Data Model



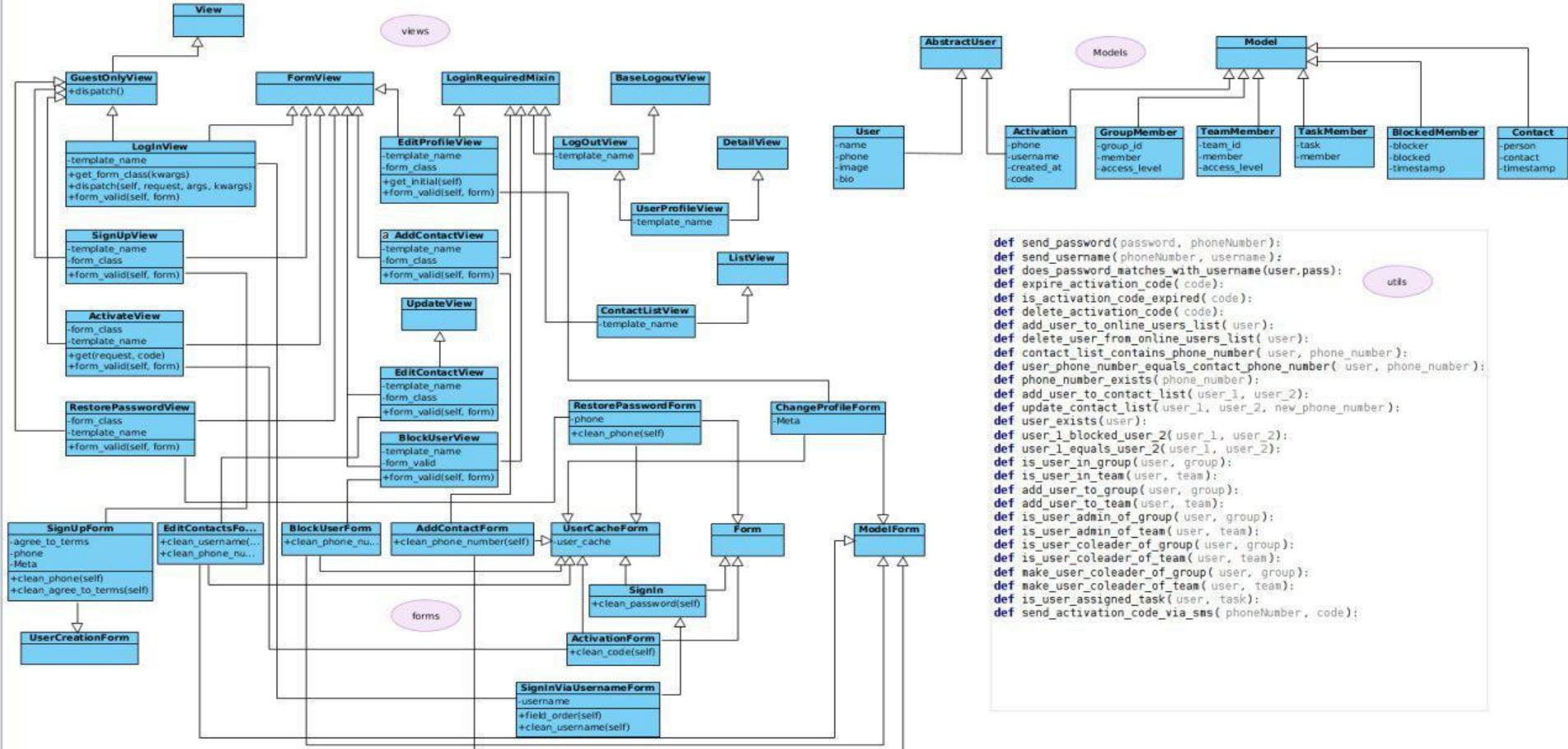
# Context Based Data Model



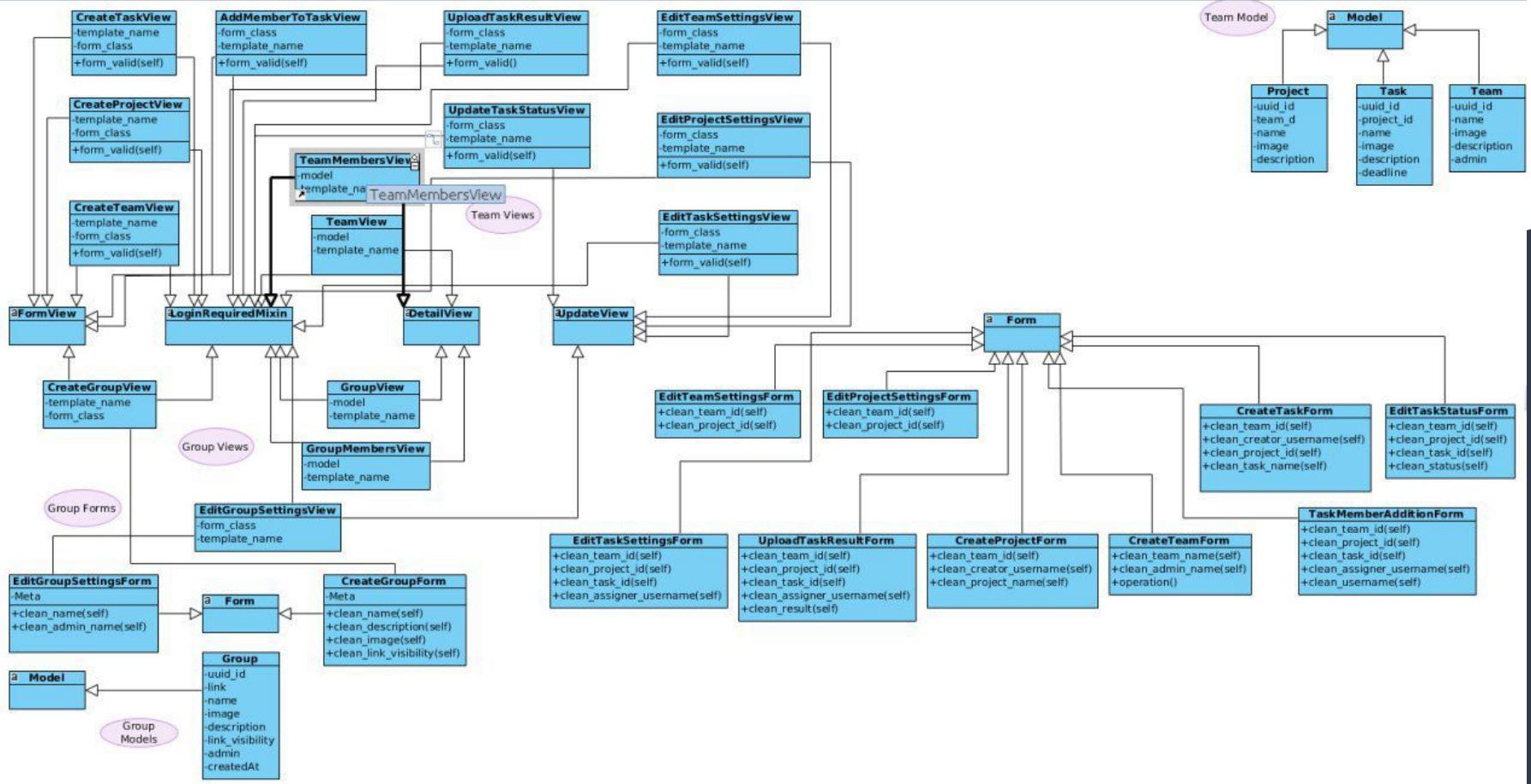
# Fully Attributed Data Model



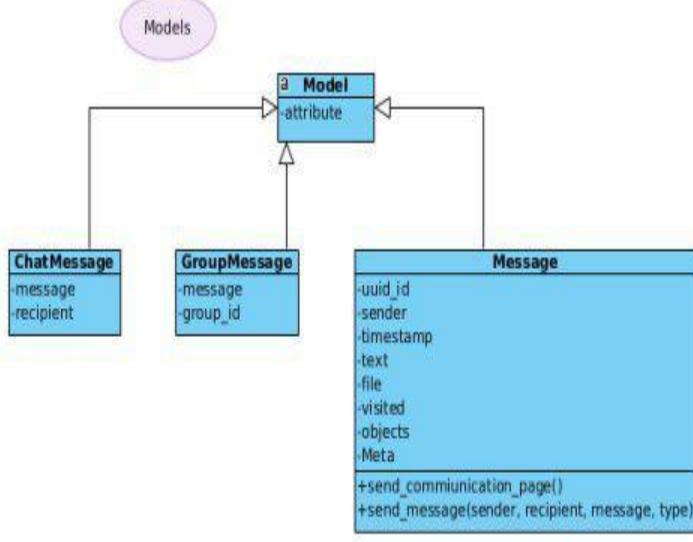
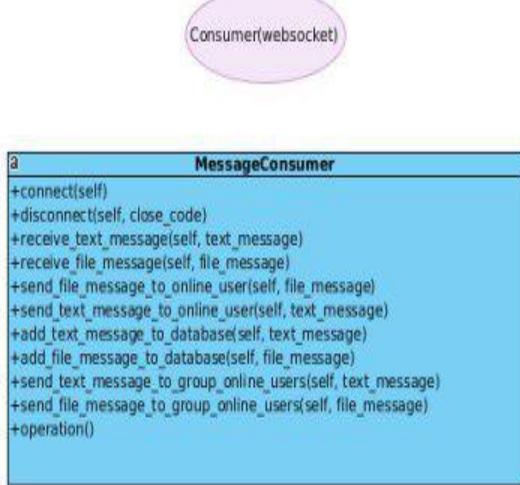
# Class Diagram



# Class diagram



# Class diagram



### Message View methods

```
@login_required  
@ajax_required  
def load_communication_page_with_user(request):
```

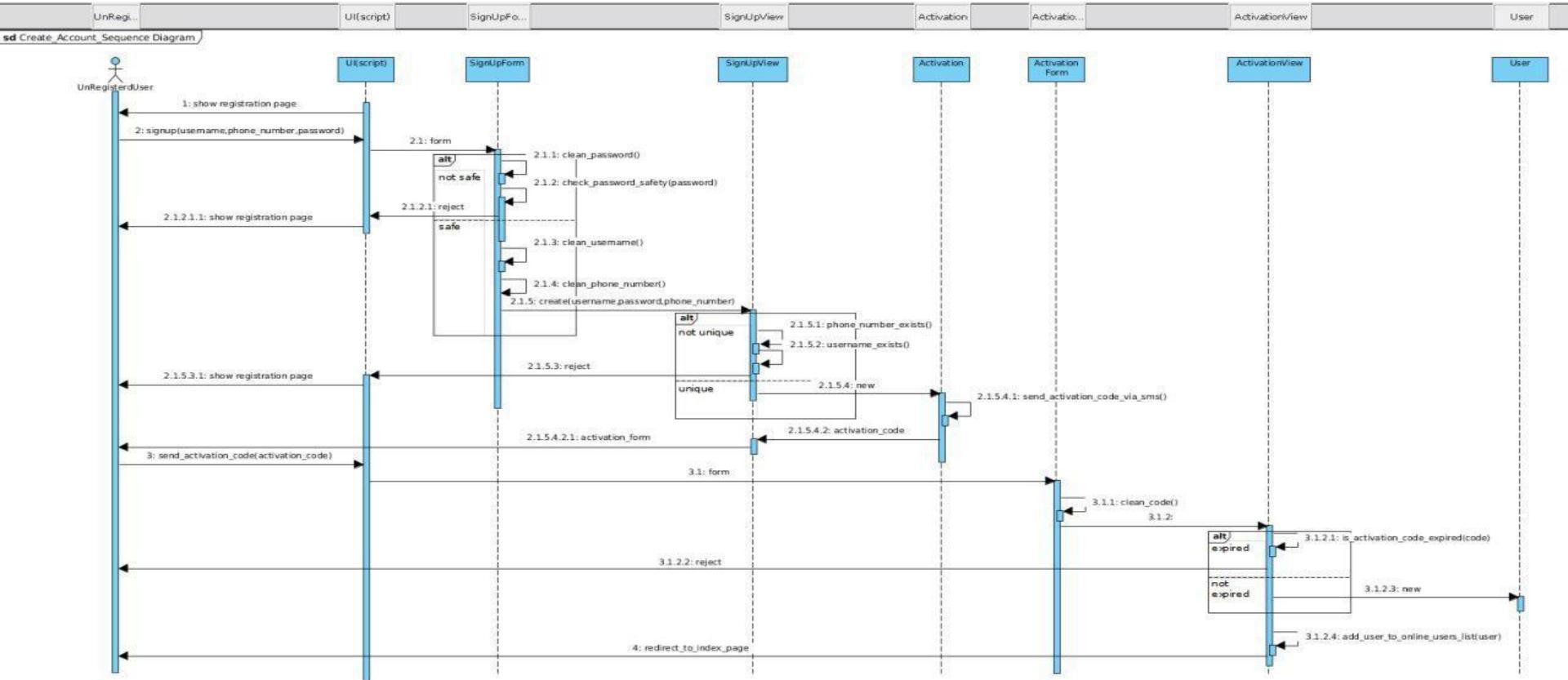
```
@login_required  
@ajax_required  
def load_communication_page_in_group(request):
```

```
@login_required  
@ajax_required  
def send_message(request):
```

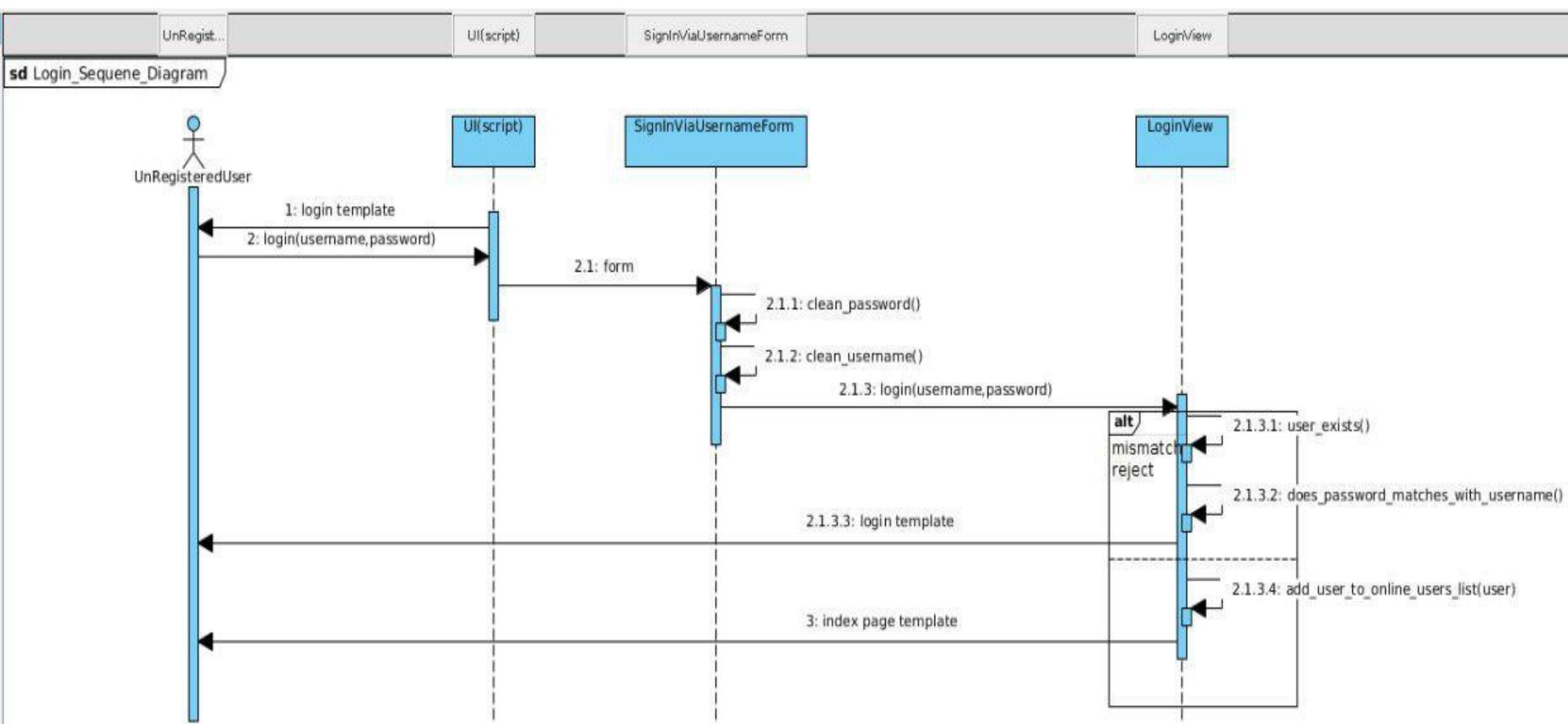
```
@login_required  
@ajax_required  
def check_recipient_existence(request):
```

# sequence diagrams:

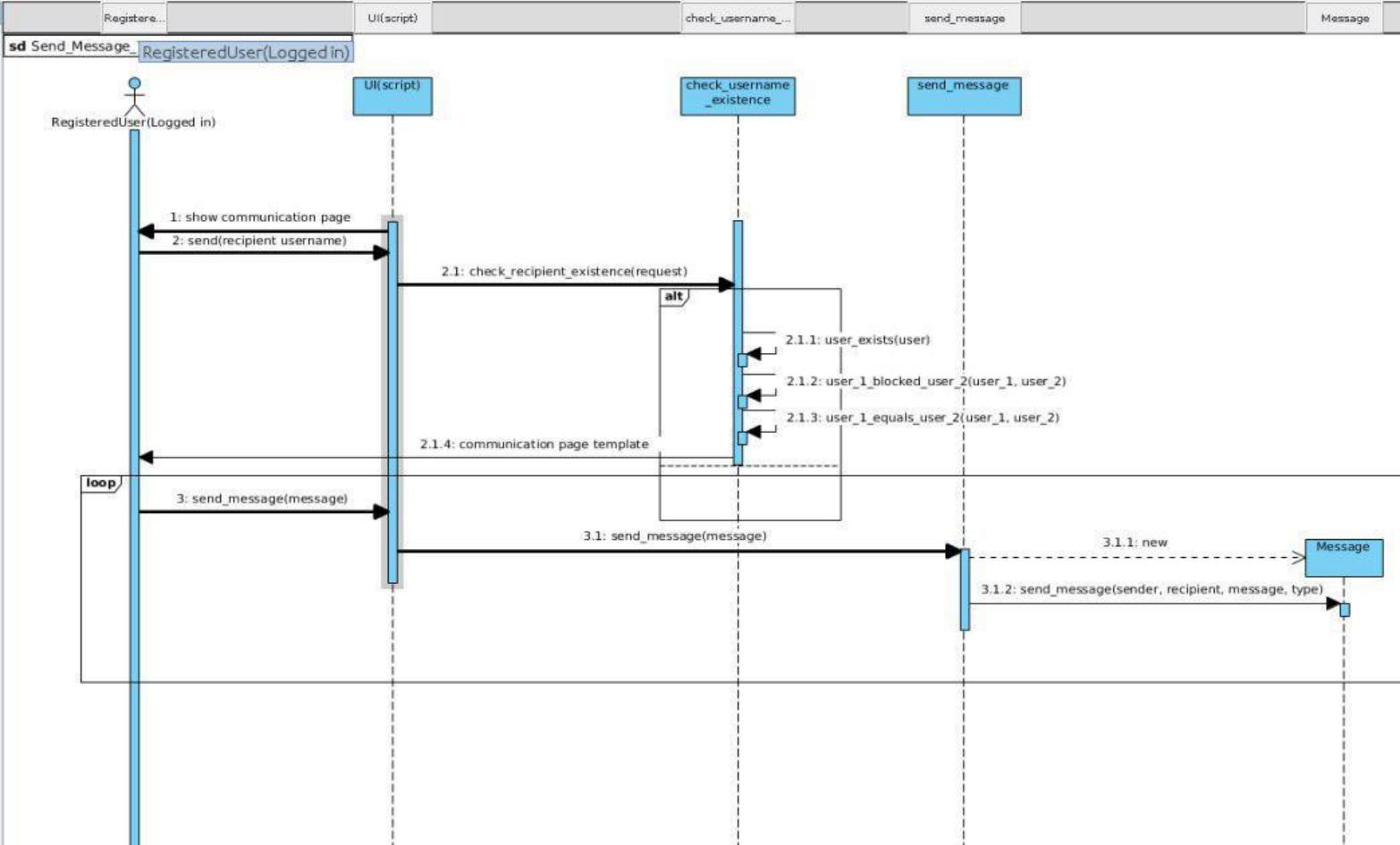
## Create Account



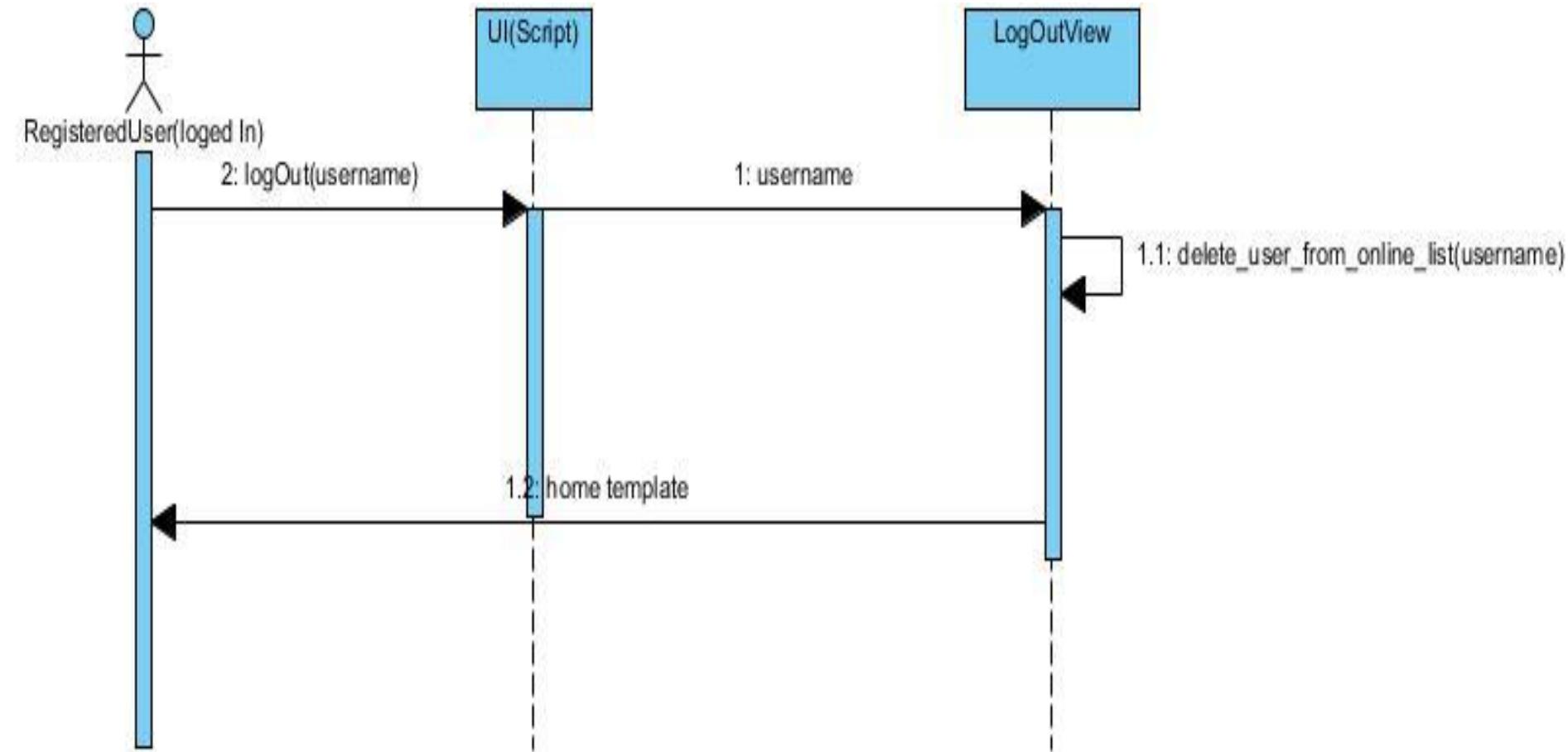
# login



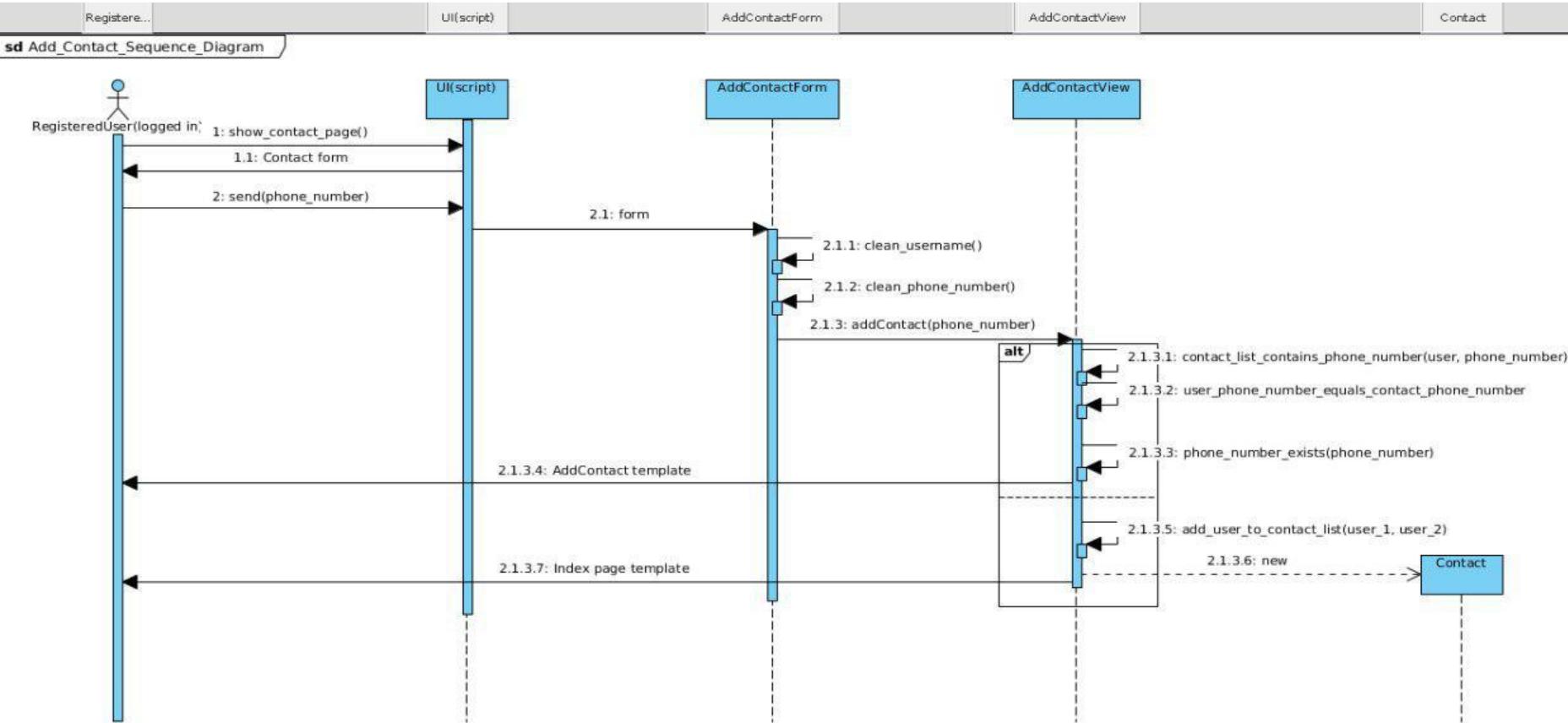
# Send Message to user



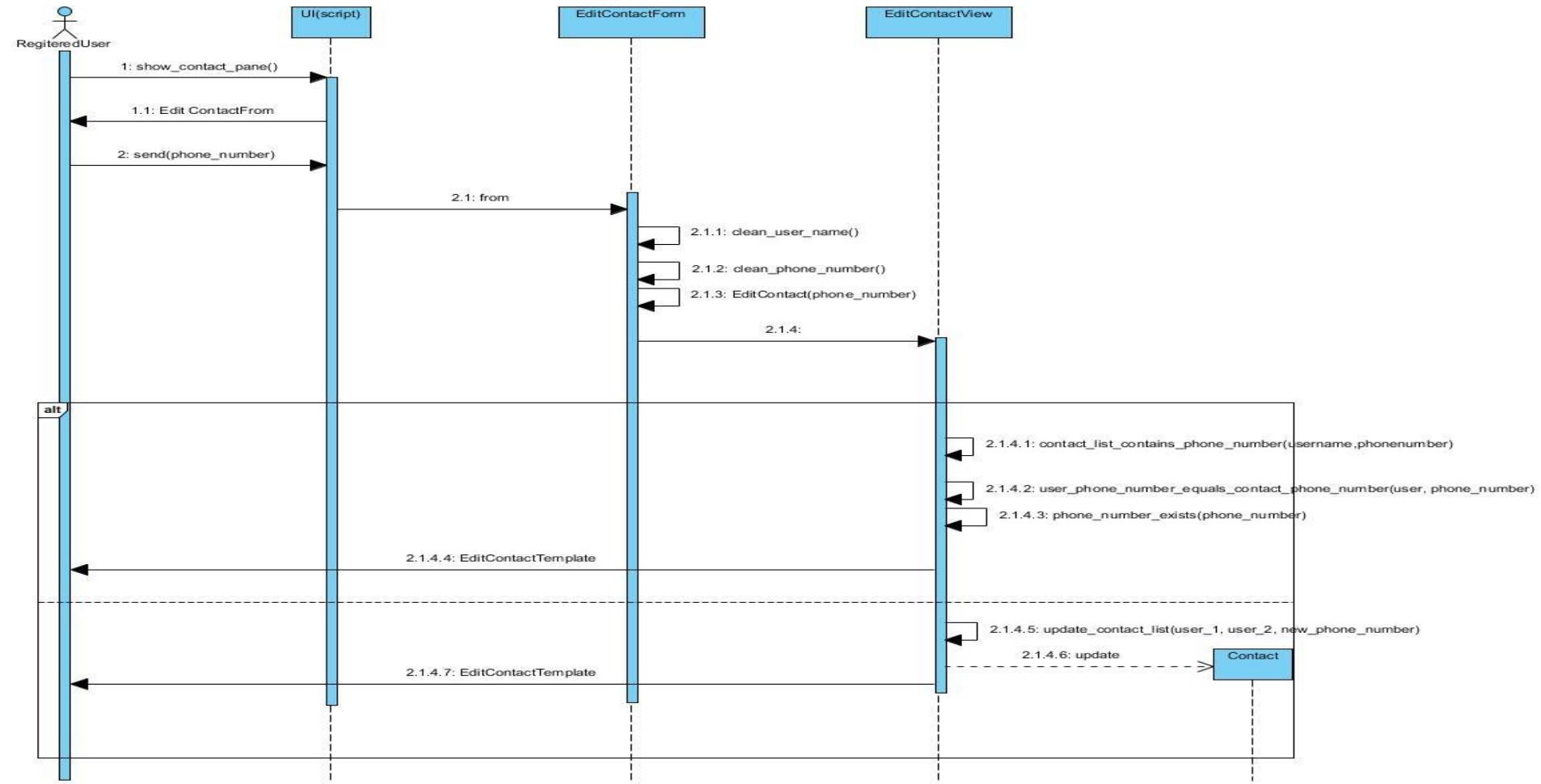
# logout



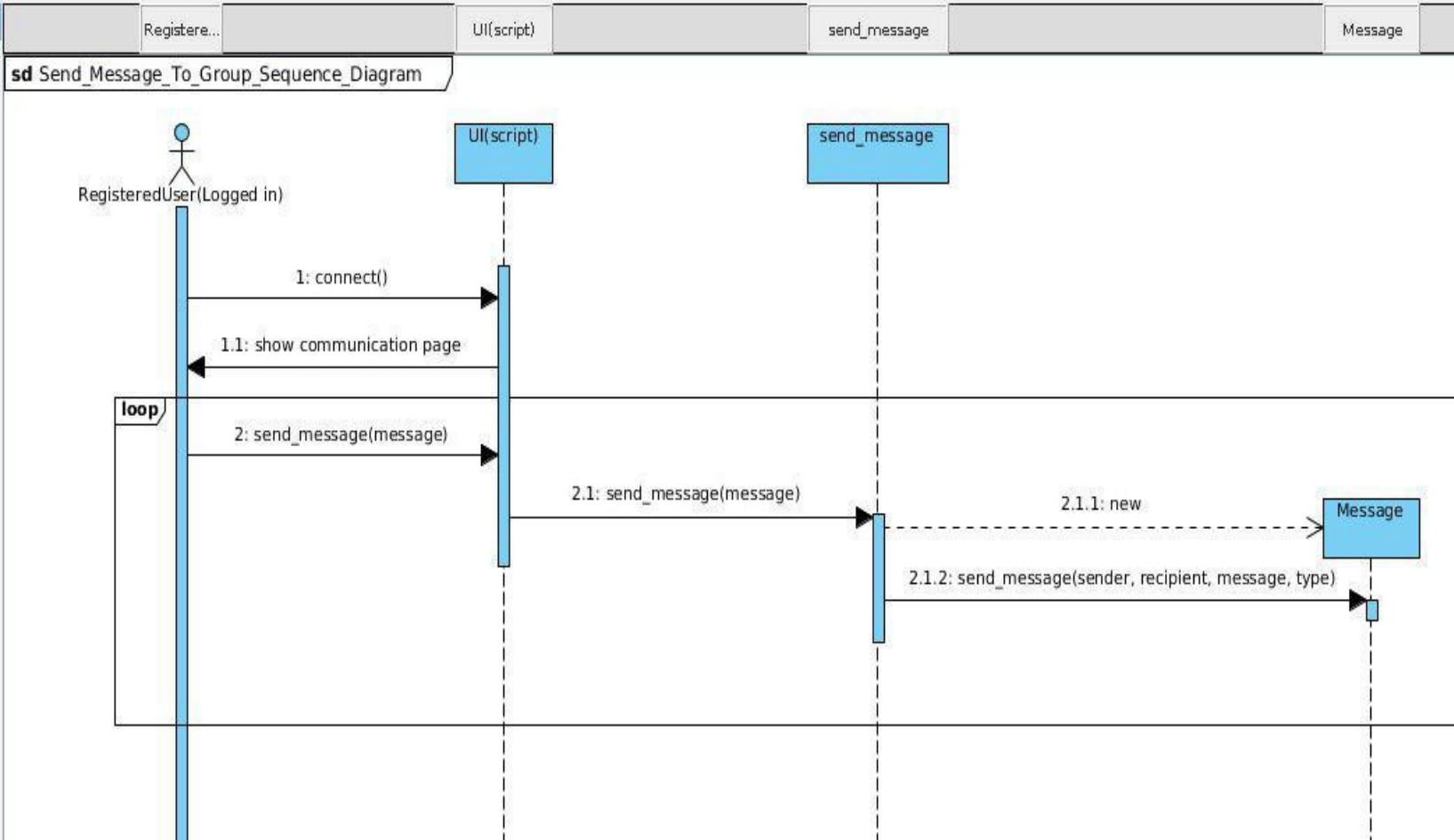
# Add Contact



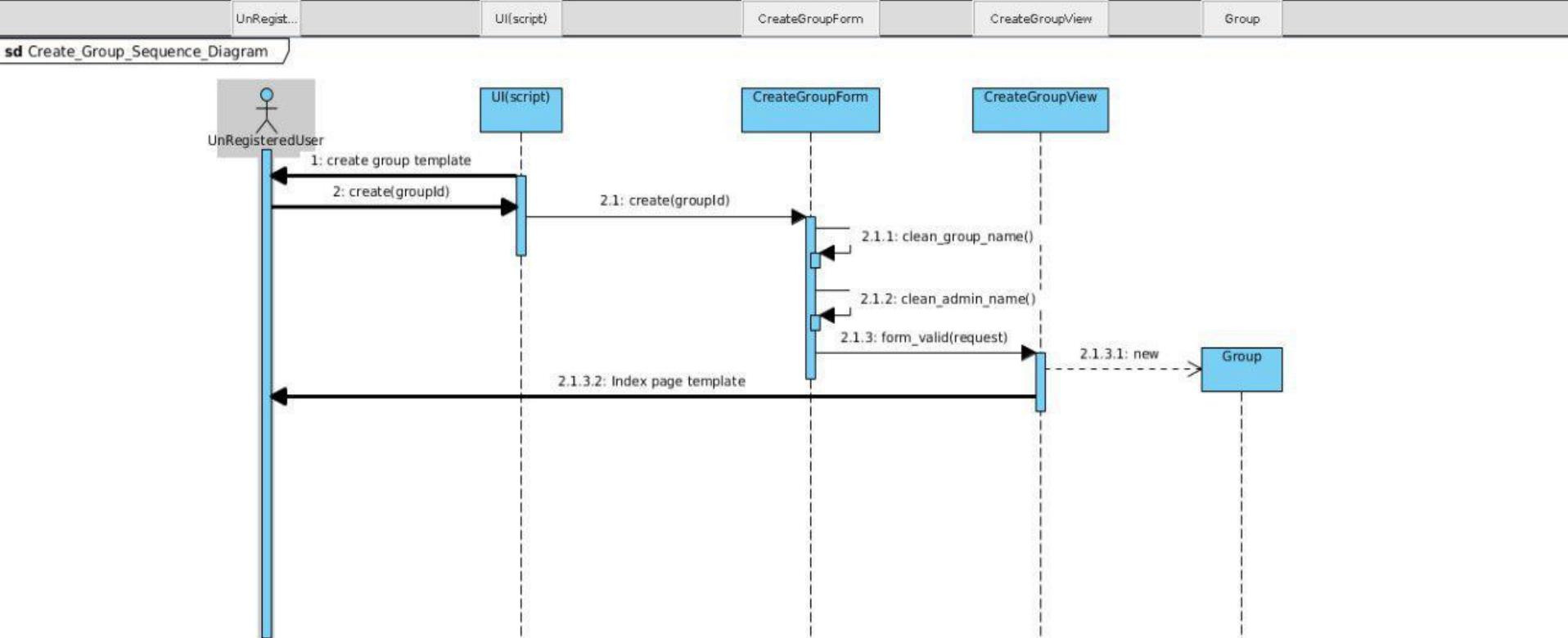
# Edit Contact



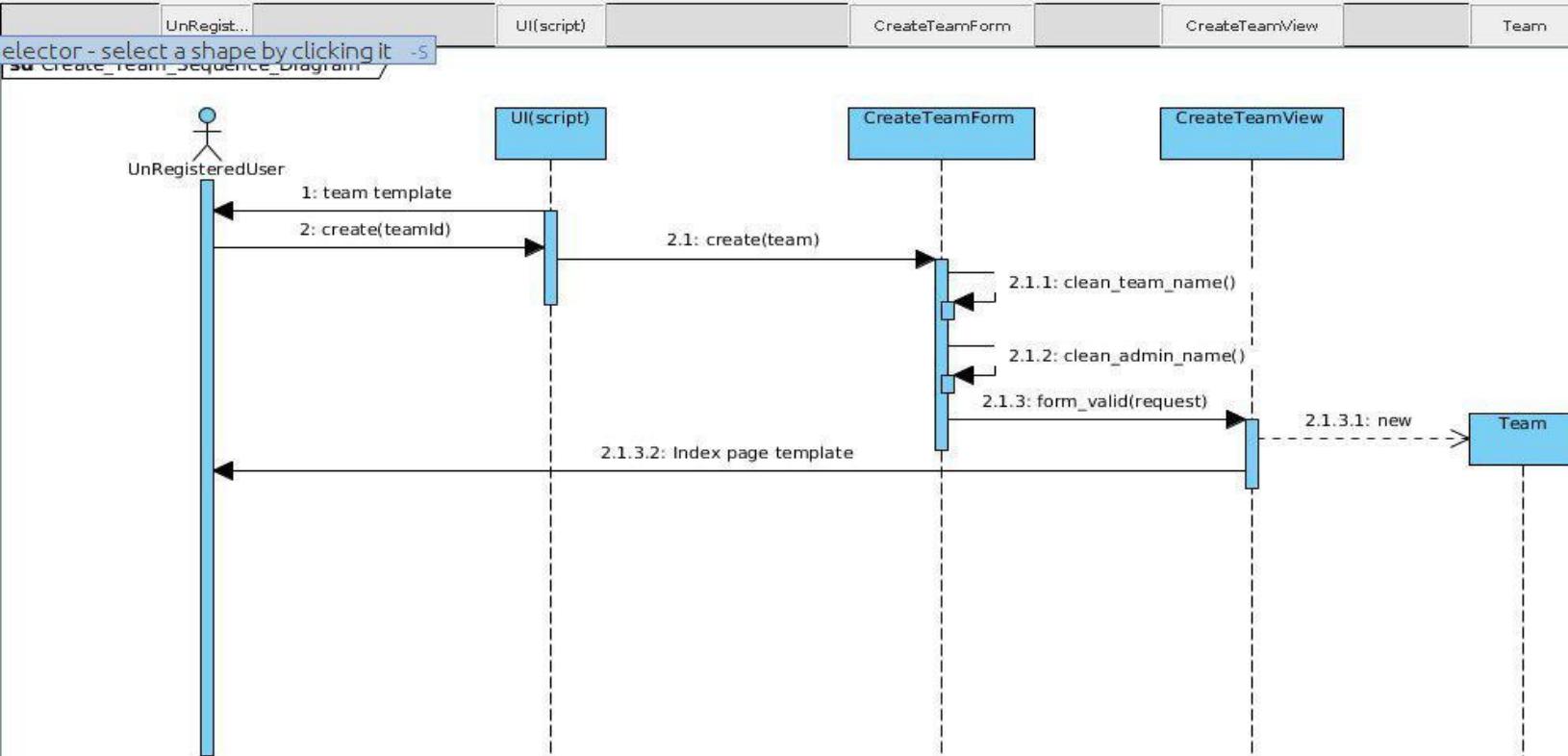
# Send Message to group



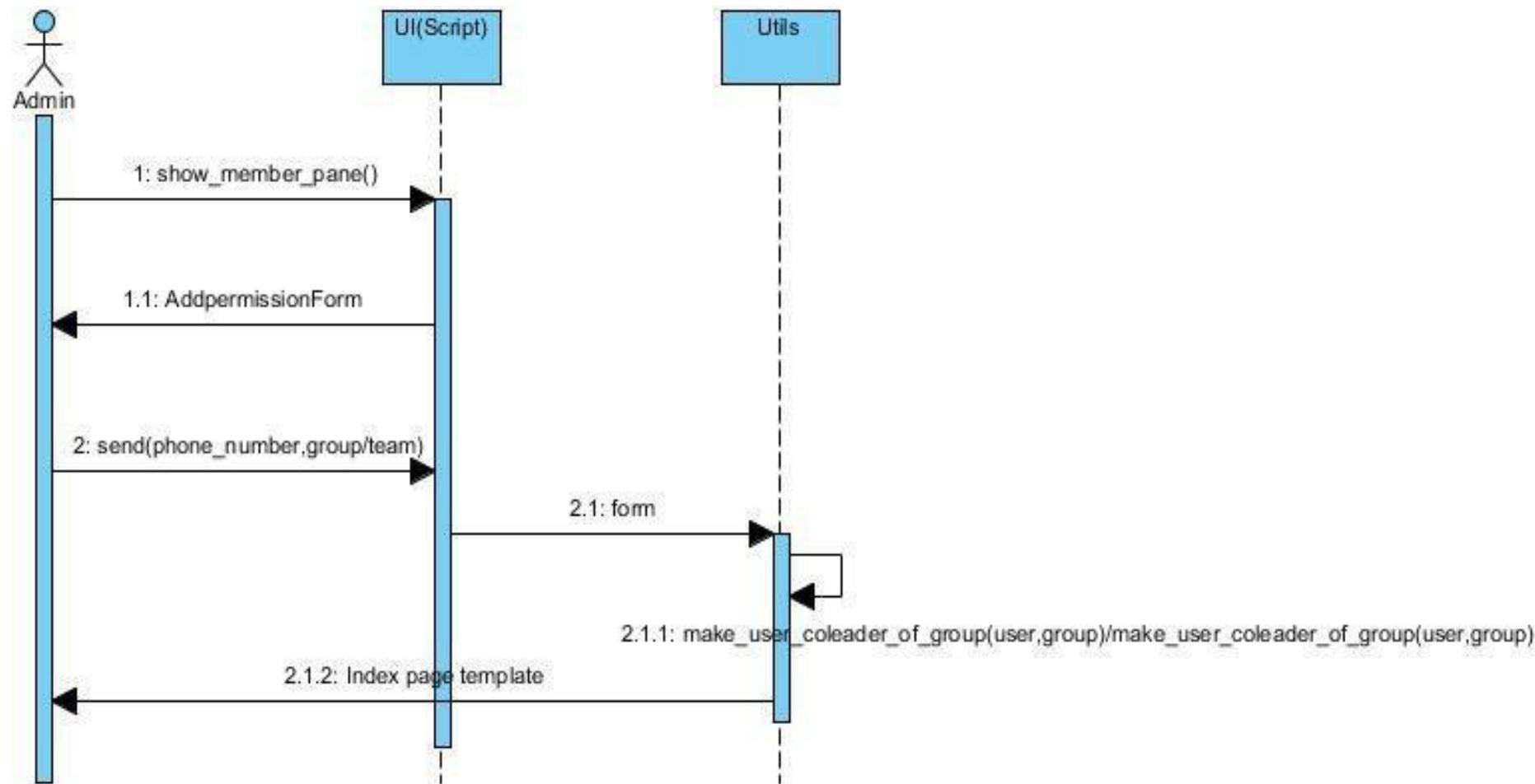
# create group



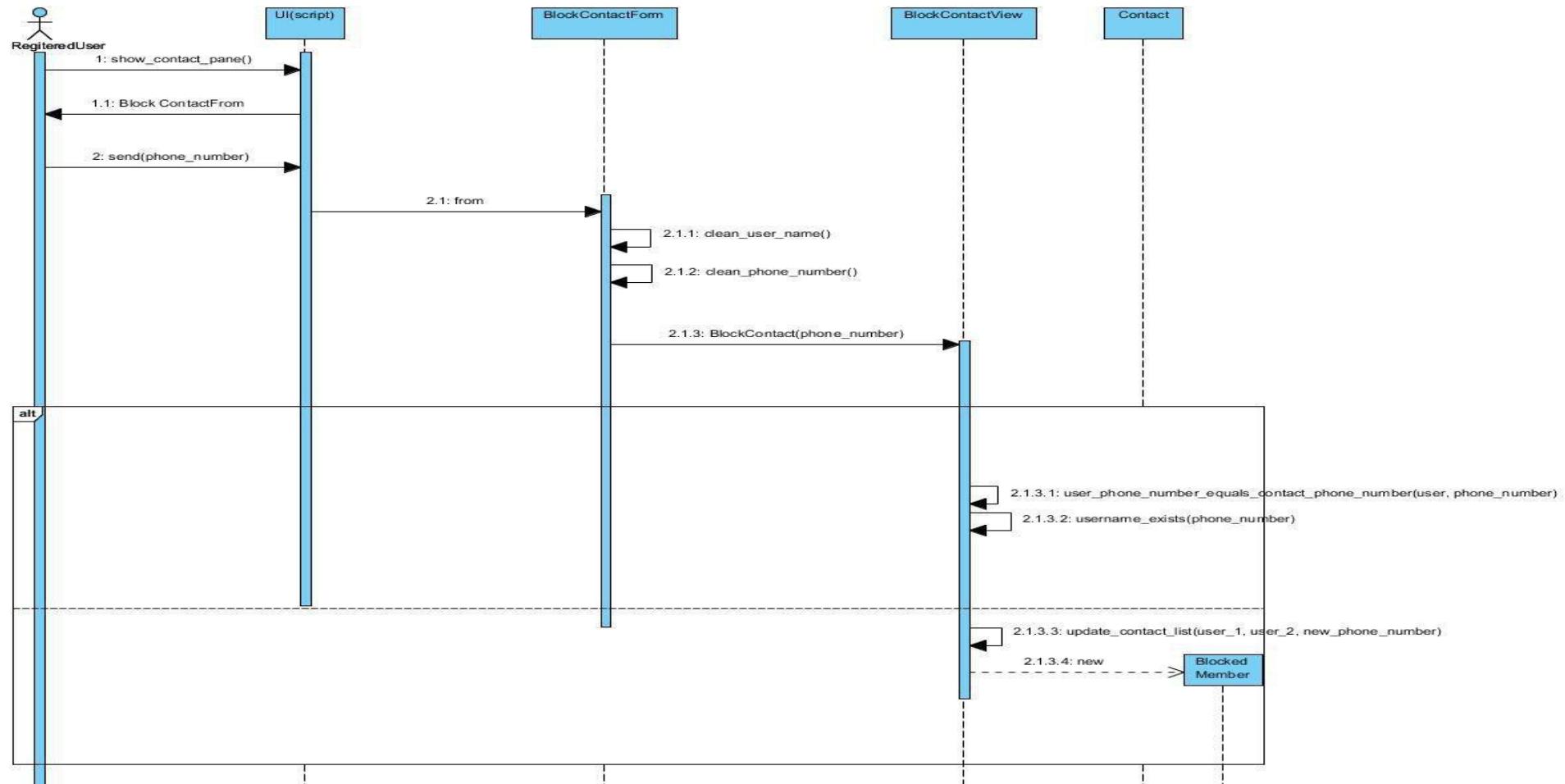
# create team



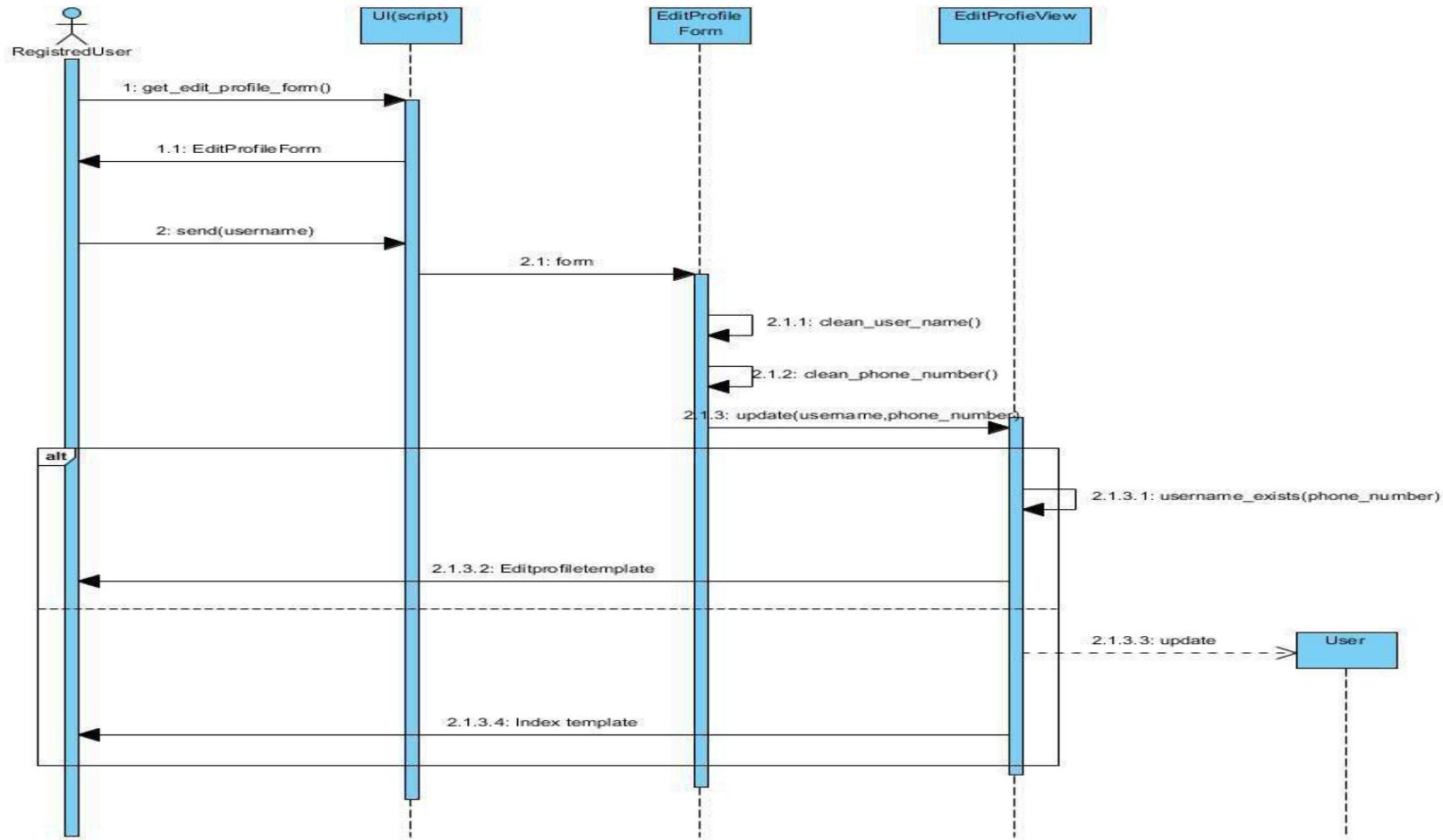
# 13) add permission



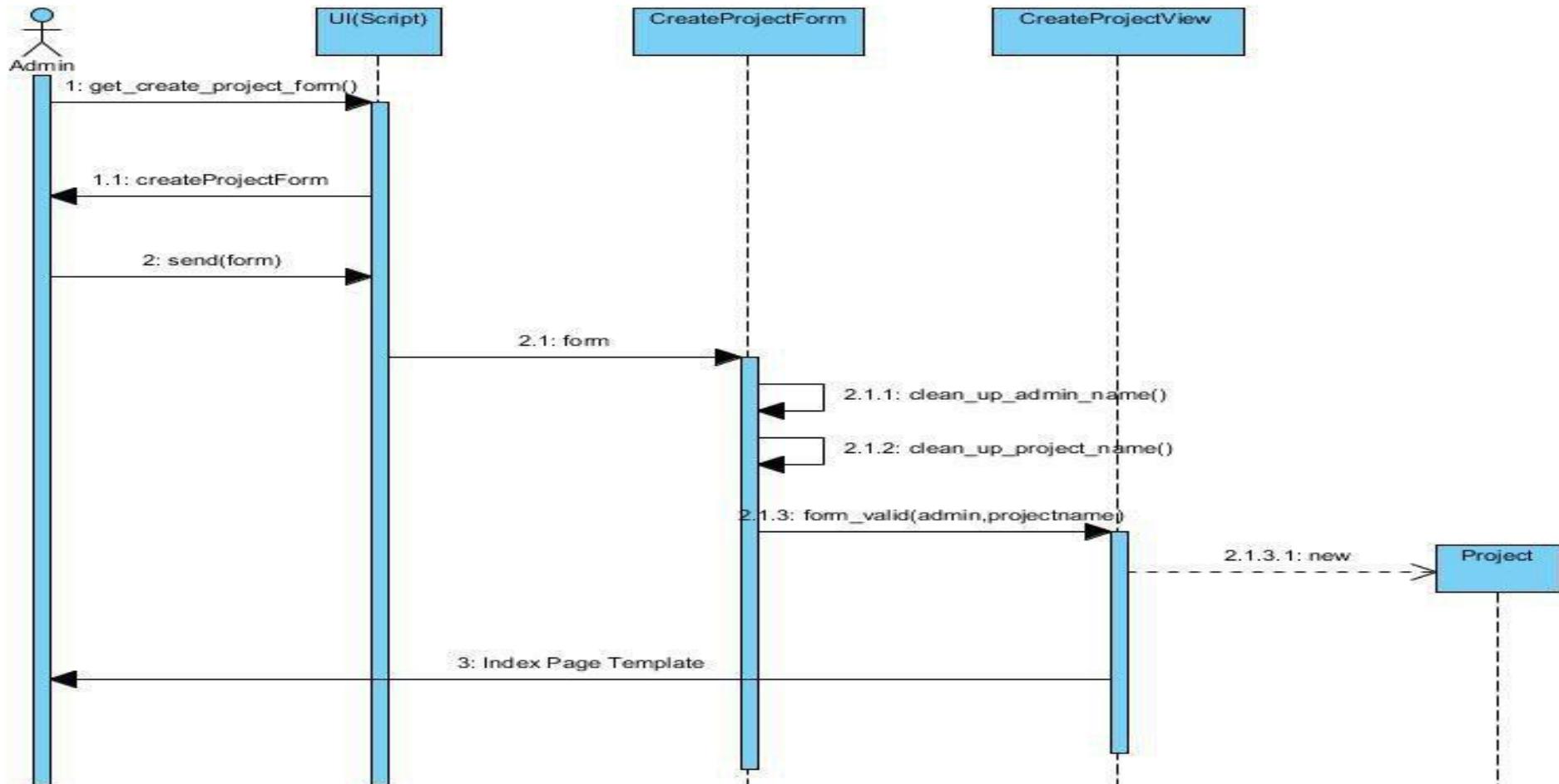
# 14) block user



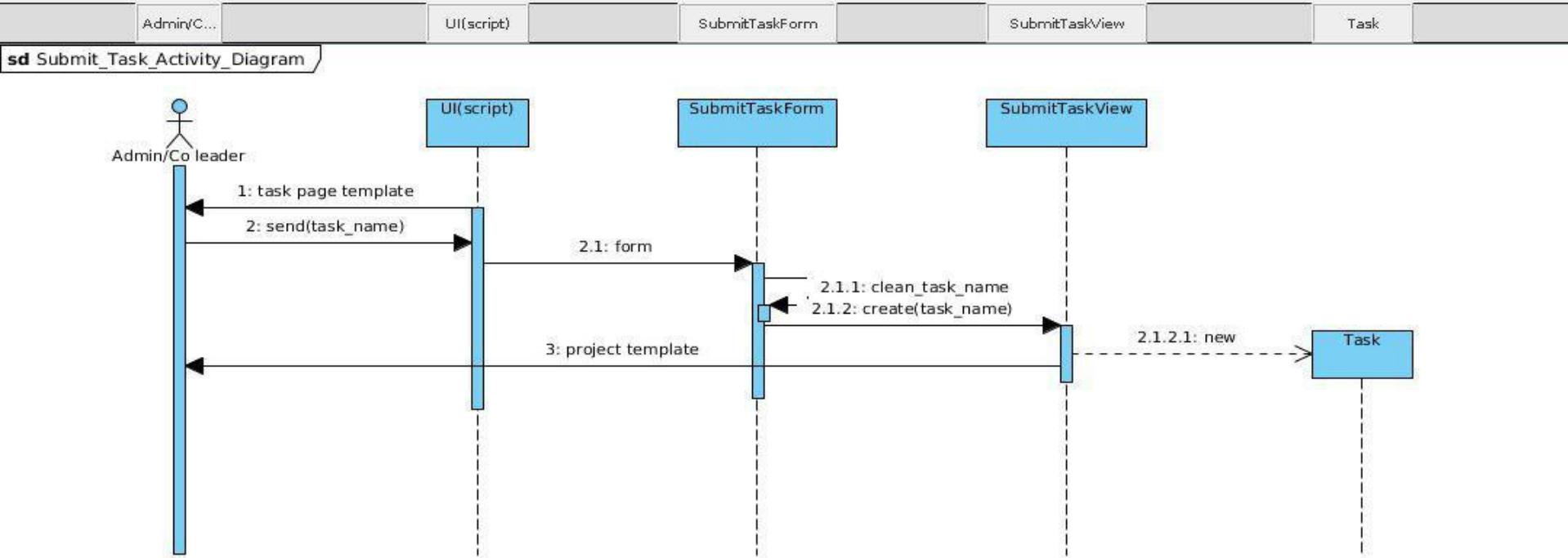
# 15)edit profile



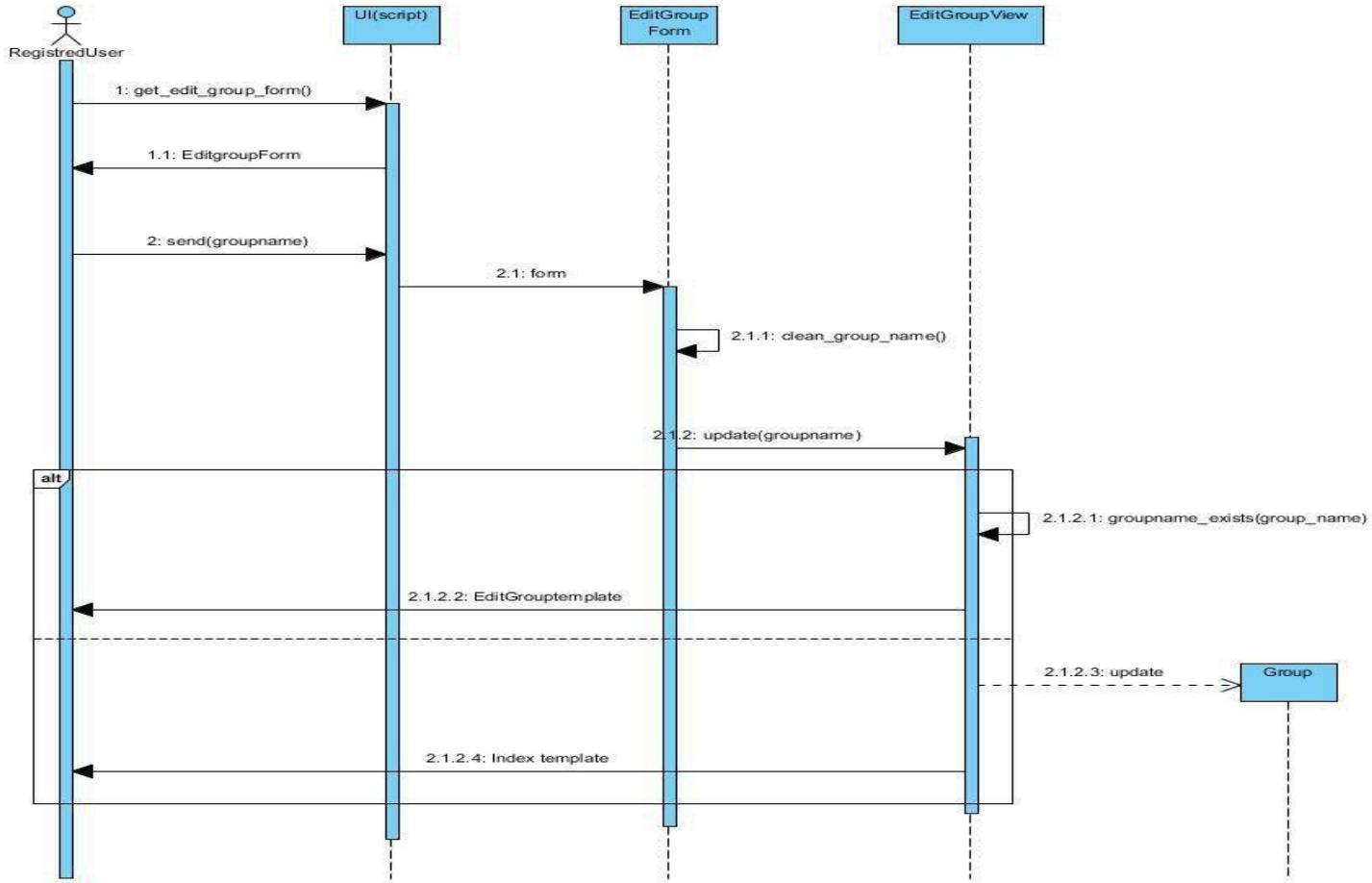
# 16)create project



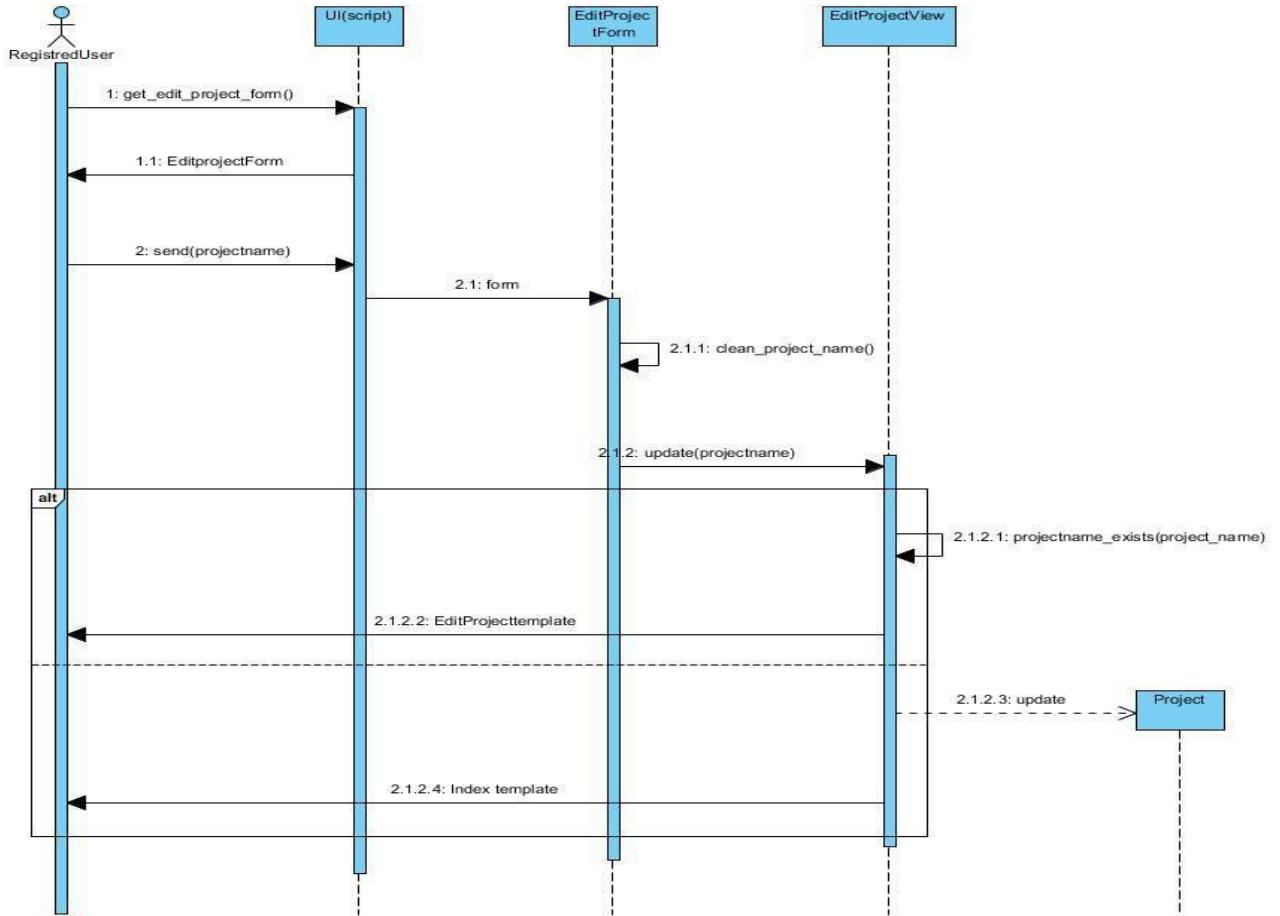
# 17)submit task



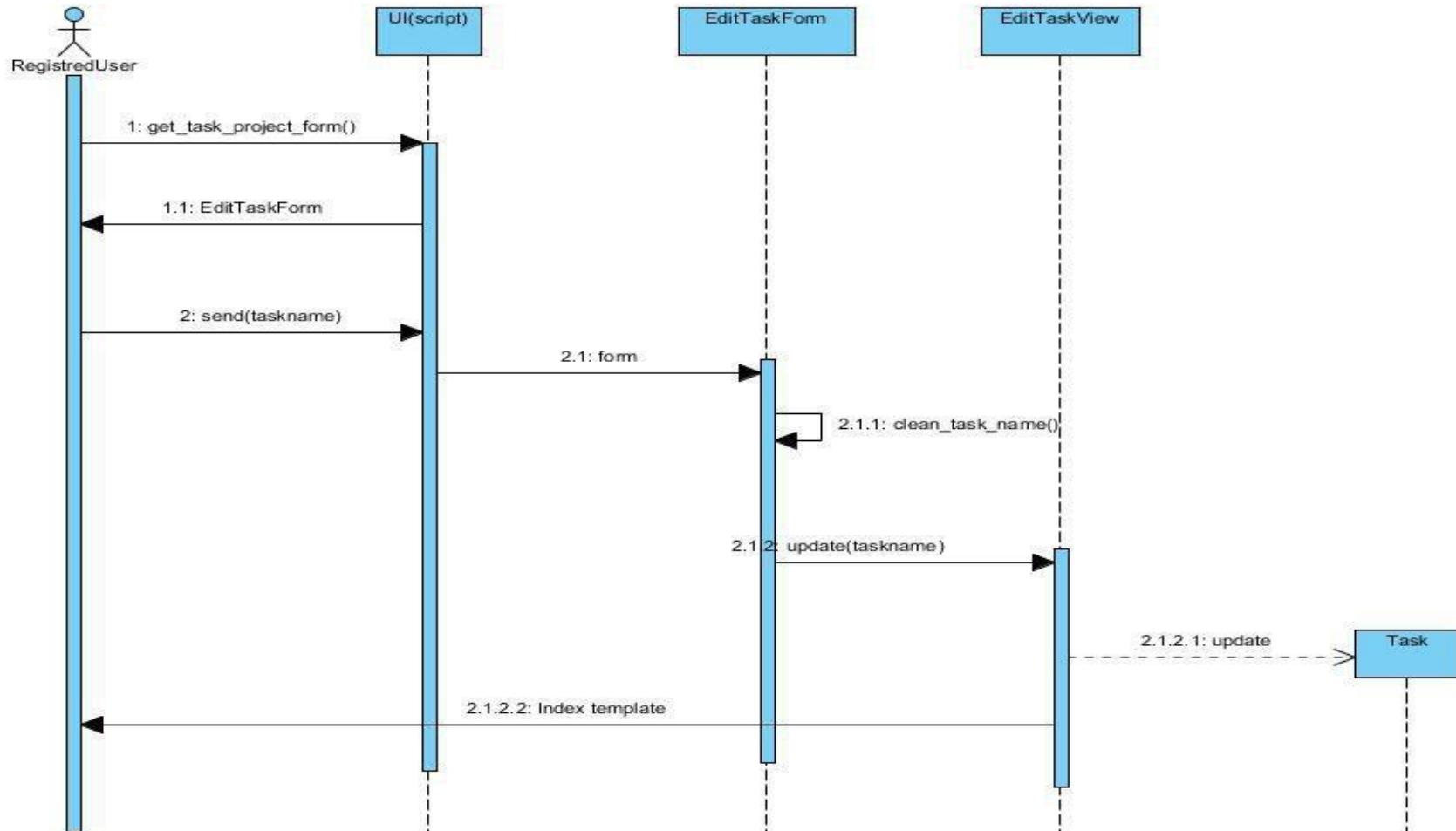
# edit group settings



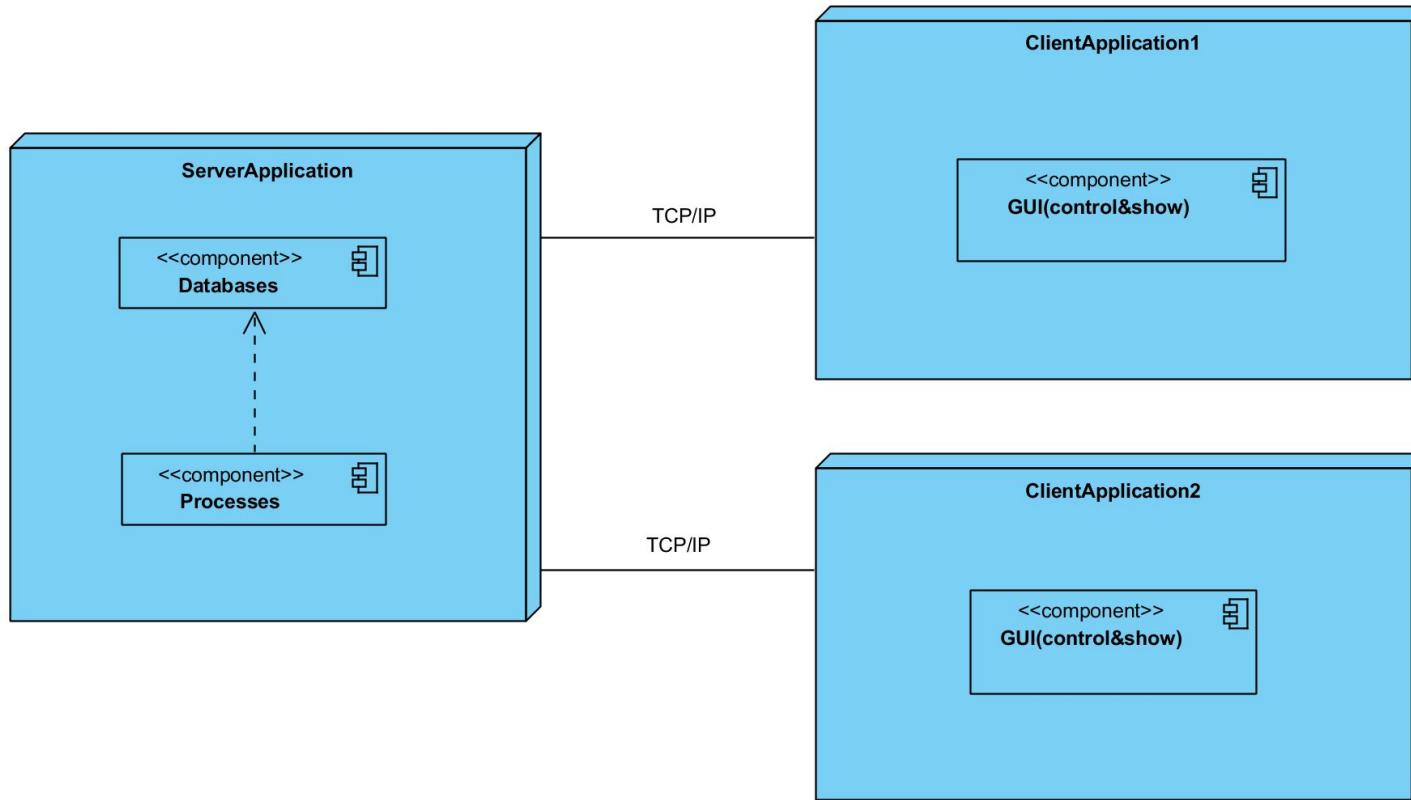
# edit project settings



# edit task settings



# Component & Deployment Diagram





# System Evolution



- در نسخه های بعدی نرم افزار امکان ایجاد کanal ارائه می شود مانند گروه با این تفاوت که فقط ادمین می تواند در کanal محتوا به اشتراک بگذارد.

# System Evolution

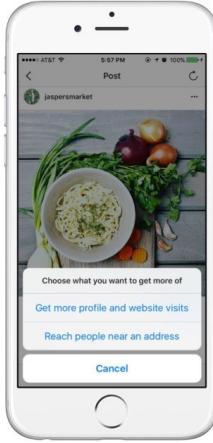
- امکان ویرایش یا حذف پیام ها نیز در نسخه های بعدی سیستم ارائه می شود.
- امکان باز ارسال پیام بدون نقل قول در نسخه های بعدی ارائه می شود.

# System Evolution



- امکان داشتن ربات (**bot**) در نسخه های بعدی ارائه می شود به گونه ای که کاربران می توانند این ربات ها را بسازند و به برنامه اضافه کنند.

# System Evolution



● امکان اشتراک گذاری تصویر و ویدیو به عنوان پست و پسندیدن پست ها و ایجاد دیدگاه برای پست ها در نسخه های بعدی سیستم طراحی و ارائه خواهد شد.

# System Evolution



- اضافه شدن امکان تماس تصویری در نسخه های آینده ی نرم افزار یکی از گزینه های تکامل سیستم است.

# System Evolution



- امکان ارسال موقعیت(**Location**) در نسخه های بعدی نرم افزار ارائه خواهد شد.

# System Evolution



**Amy Porterfield**

@AmyPorterfield

I'll show you exactly how to monetize your online marketing efforts and grow your social media fan base, grow your email list and boost your profits.

📍 San Diego

🔗 [AmyPorterfield.com/coursesthatcon...](http://AmyPorterfield.com/coursesthatcon...)

📅 Joined October 2008

- امکان تنظیم جمله‌ای به عنوان وضعیت (bio) برای پروفایل کاربر به نرم افزار ارائه خواهد شد.

# پروسه ارزیابی نیازمندی ها



# Requirement validation process

- A. **Requirements reviews** The requirements are analyzed systematically by a team of reviewers who check for errors and inconsistencies.
- B. **Prototyping** In this approach to validation, an executable model of the system in question is demonstrated to end-users and customers. They can experiment with this model to see if it meets their real needs.  
*We have build a prototype of the system in order validate requirements*
- C. **Test-case generation** Requirements should be testable. If the tests for the requirements are devised as part of the validation process, this often reveals requirements problems. If a test is difficult or impossible to design, this usually means that the requirements will be difficult to implement and should be reconsidered. Developing tests from the user requirements before any code is written is an integral part of extreme programming.

# Process Model

## Incremental development

Why???

Our software development process model has to be Incremental because not only there is enough possibility of changes in requirements, we *know some changes right now* but we are not considering those in first increment. Furthermore Messenger Application users are *vast varieties of people* which we can not figure out all requirements once there has to be increments of the software and also prototypes to get some feedbacks in order to design software using an average of customer preferences and making it customizable for each type of user style.

## **What that is ?**

**Incremental development** is based on the idea of developing an initial implementation, exposing this to user comment and evolving it through several versions until an adequate system has been developed.

### **Benefits:**

- A. The cost of accommodating changing customer requirements is reduced.
- B. It is easier to get customer feedback on the development work that has been done.
- C. More rapid delivery and deployment of useful software to the customer is possible, even if all of the functionality has not been included

# Reuse-oriented software engineering

Reuse-oriented software engineering has the obvious advantage of reducing the amount of software to be developed and so reducing cost and risks. It usually also leads to faster delivery of the software. However, requirements compromises are inevitable and this may lead to a system that does not meet the real needs of users.

But the software package we aim to use (**Django**) is well designed for this purpose.

# **Benefits Of Reuse-oriented software engineering**

## **Increased dependability**

Reused software, which has been tried and tested in working systems, should be more dependable than new software. Its design and implementation faults should have been found and fixed.

## **Reduced process risk**

The cost of existing software is already known, whereas the costs of development are always a matter of judgment. This is an important factor for project management because it reduces the margin of error in project cost estimation. This is particularly true when relatively large software components such as subsystems are reused.

# **Benefits Of Reuse-oriented software engineering**

## **Effective use of specialists**

Instead of doing the same work over and over again, application specialists can develop reusable software that encapsulates their knowledge.

## **Standards compliance**

Some standards, such as user interface standards, can be implemented as a set of reusable components. For example, if menus in a user interface are implemented reusable components, all applications present the same menu formats to users. The use of standard user interfaces improves dependability because users make fewer mistakes when presented with a familiar interface.

## **Accelerated development**

Bringing a system to market as early as possible is often more important than overall development costs. Reusing software can speed up system production because both development and validation time may be reduced.

Reuse-oriented software engineering is almost involved in most of **web based softwares** because they have:

A. **Security**

WAFs may include classes to help implement user authentication (login) and access control to ensure that users can only access permitted functionality in the system.

B. **Dynamic web pages**

Classes are provided to help you define web page templates and to populate these dynamically with specific data from the system database.

C. **Database support**

Frameworks don't usually include a database but rather assume that a separate database, such as MySQL, will be used. The framework may provide classes that provide an abstract interface to different databases.

D. **Session management**

Classes to create and manage sessions (a number of interactions with the system by a user) are usually part of a WAF.

E. **User interaction**

Most web frameworks now provide AJAX support (Holdener, 2008), which allows more interactive web pages to be created.

# Plan-driven software process

A **plan-driven software process** can support incremental development and delivery. It is perfectly feasible to allocate requirements and plan the design and development phase as a series of increments.

## Why ???

- A. We aim to use plan-driven approach because a Messenger system is often a large system and it can not be developed by a co-located team (in contrast to agile methods)
- B. Long-lifetime systems requires more design documentation to communicate the original intentions of the system and a Messenger Application is almost that kind of system.
- C. Messenger Application is involved in social concepts which can arise cultural issues that may affect the system development. This usually requires extensive design documentation, rather than the informal knowledge used in agile processes
- D. Our team members do not have same level of skills (even have low level of skills on average) which makes agile methods unsuitable (some have to deal with design and some with programming).
- E. Messenger Application is definitely subject to external regulation which is required to produce detailed documentation

# (Stakeholders list)

- کاربرانی که از سیستم استفاده می کنند.
- سرمایه گذار سیستم.
- برنامه نویسان ، گروه طراحی ، توسعه و
- نگهداری سیستم ( sysAdmins ).

